



**THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**

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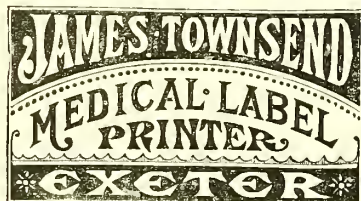
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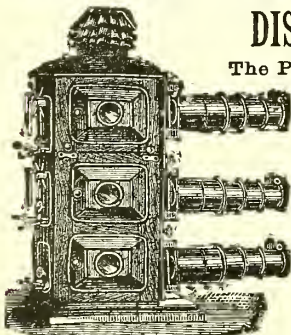
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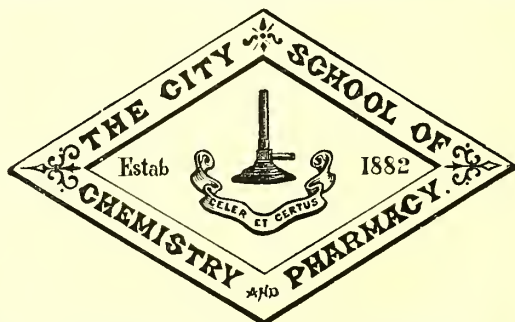
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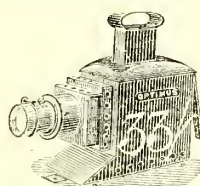
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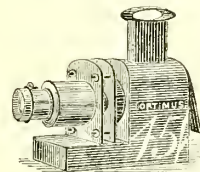
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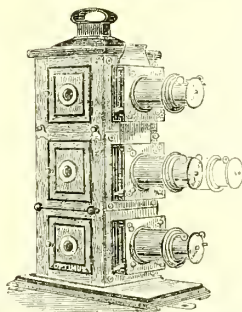
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Gentlemen,—I have had a fair amount of experience in the use of various printing machines, and prefer the Cyclostyle to any other that I have used. The Stencil is easily written, and the printing is especially clearly and easy to work. I am, yours faithfully, ALEXANDER GROVES, Grocer, &c.

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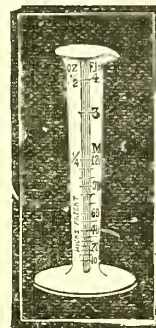
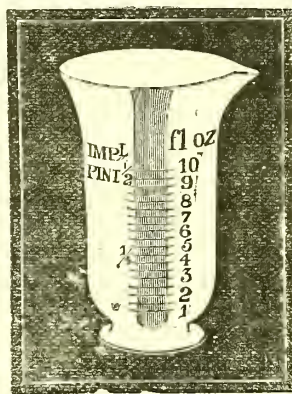
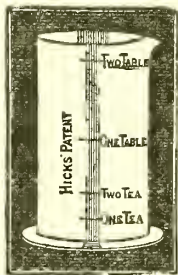
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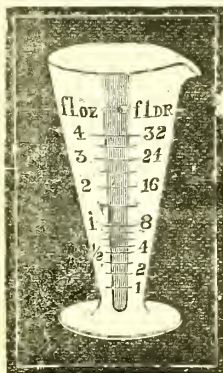
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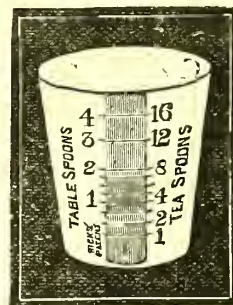
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TO PREVENT DISAPPOINTMENT,

## S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON

Beg to inform the Trade that their

### ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE CLOSED

ON

*Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 24th, 25th & 26th inst.*

FOR THE

## CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,

AND ALSO ON

*Saturday and Monday, the 29th and 31st inst.*

FOR THE

### PURPOSE OF STOCK - TAKING.

**7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, London.**

*December 1, 1888.*

## HOLIDAYS AND STOCKTAKING.

### WILLIAM TOOGOOD

Begs to inform the Trade that the Warehouse will be closed from Saturday Afternoon, the 22nd, until Thursday Morning, the 27th December, for the Christmas Holidays.

Also on Monday, the 31st December, for Stocktaking.

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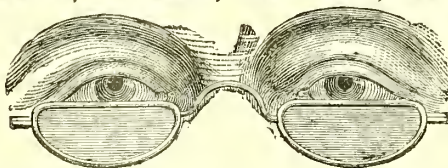
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Repairs Returned Same Day.

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# EXCHANGE COLUMN.

This section of "The Chemist and Druggist" must be closed for press by Thursday noon of each week. Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE.

## TERMS

Advertisements in this department must be paid for in advance. From this rule no deviation can be made. Insertions are charged at the rate of 3d. per word, provided the advertiser attaches his name and address, for each word of which he must also pay at the same rate; or if he pays 1d. per word, his name and address will be registered and a figure attached to his advertisement. All correspondence referring to that figure must be addressed to "The Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.," and the figure must be distinctly endorsed upon the envelope. Letters will then be forwarded to their proper destination. A price is counted as one word, as e.g., £1 10s. 6d.

**DEPOSIT OF MONEY.**—In order to ensure safety we offer the following system:—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, accompanied by a commission of 6d. if the amount is £3 or under; and 1s. if over that sum. We acknowledge receipt of deposit to both parties, and hold the money until we are satisfied that either the goods are returned to their original owner or the purchase is completed.

Postal orders and cheques sent as deposit must be made payable to Edward Halse, and crossed "Martin & Co."

## FOR DISPOSAL.

### Drugs and Chemicals.

2 cwt. new garlic, 4d. small lots. R. C. Mason, Bromsgrove.

### Proprietary Articles.

9 bottles Murdock's liquid food, 4s. 6d. size; take 14s. for lot. 40/50.

### Literature.

Twenty-five copies "Frederick the Noble," by Sir Morell Mackenzie, 1s. 9d. each, post free. Hardy, Chemist, Salisbury.

Maw's Illustrated Catalogue, new; Barton's "Anatomy Melancholy," Sutton's "Volumetric Analysis," Pechet's "London Dispensatory," 1691; Staunton's "Chess Handbooks," Wagner's "Chemical Technology," Beale, 59 Rushmore Street, Leamington.

What cash offers? Muspratt's "Chemistry," vol. I. and part of vol. II. (about 40 numbers); "Year Book of Pharmacy," 1870 to 1887 inclusive; "Loudon Labour and the London Poor," by Henry Mayhew, parts 1 to 15 inclusive; also a number of other books; list on application. Banks, 2 Market Square, Mansfield, Notts.

### Formulæ.

Recipe glycerine and cucumber cream, inseparable. De Carle, St. Augustine's, Norwich.

Reliable recipes, 6d. each; full set of 130 neatly copied in book, 7s. 6d.; send for list. "Chemist," Edwards, Wye, Kent.

A reliable recipe for the cure of neuralgia, toothache, &c.; will cure while patient waits; a genuine bargain. For particulars, apply to G. W. Masters, White Lady, Aston, Worcester.

Money without risk!—Send 1s. 6d. postal order for any three undermentioned. List 400 post free:—"Corn Cure," wonderful results, warranted best sold; "Bronchialiser," safe, certain remedy for colds and chest affections; "Chilblain Remedies," cleanly, rapid, and efficacious, cheap and elegant; "Gout Mixture," speedily cures, without danger, dram doses; "Glycerine Cream," grandest lotion ever used for frostbites, roughness or redness of skin, very cheap, but wonderfully nice, sure to sell. T. Brooks, Chemist, Louth, Lincs.

### Shop Fittings.

For sale, shop fittings, good as new; cost 50l.; what offers? Mollen, Gillingham, Chatham.

Plate-glass counter-case, 6 ft. long, as Maw's A18, equal to new, price 5l. 10s. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

10

Some stoppered bottles, 4 oz., 3 oz., 2 oz., 1 oz., and ½ oz., wide and narrow mouth; breaking up laboratory cabinet; 6s. the lot, or exchange for books. Can be seen at 69 Watney Street, E.

Show cases for the counter, wall, and centre of shops, great bargains; 100 second-hand, at nominal prices; also nests of drawers, desks, mirrors, and sundry fittings. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

20ft. run second-hand mahogany-fronted drawers and cupboards, lockers under and mahogany top to drawers, gold-labelled and mahogany knobs, 7l. 10s.; 36 ½-gallon black store bottles with japanned caps, 12s. doz.; 16 1-gallon ditto ditto, 16s. the lot; specie jars, Royal arms, 24 in., 50s. pair; pill machines, scales, mortars, funnels, &c., &c. Note the address—Natali Bros., 45 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

6 ft. plate glass and mahogany dispensing screen, mirror centre, with marble slab in front, cases on each side with mirror backs, shelves behind for dispensing bottles, bargain; 6 ft. plate-glass counter-case as Maw's A18, 5l. 5s.; 6 ft. dispensing screen, plate-glass, as Maw's A55, 5l.; 30 doz. blue ointment jars, from 4 oz. to 4 lb.; soda-water stand, as Maw's A59, 45s.; desk and case as Maw's A31, plate-glass and mahogany, 45s.; a quantity cylindrical carbons, very cheap; 50 doz. shop rounds, all sizes, and numerous other fixtures, cases, mirrors, &c.; a large stock of the celebrated Veritas hanging-lamps for shops, from 10s. 6d. complete. Illustrated lists of lamps sent on application. Note the address—Natali Bros., 45 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

### Miscellaneous.

Maw's magnetic machine, No. 39; price 17/6. 106/4.

No. 12 composition mortar pestle, new, 7s. 6d. 111/29.

Maw's tincture press, gallon size. Beck, Chemist, Hastings.

Double pill mortar, pestle new, 2s. 6d.; carriage free, 3s. 113/10.

About ½ cwt. bees'-wax, splendid quality; what offers? Holmes, Chemist, Ringwood.

Three new mortars, pestles new, Nos. 9, 7, 5, 10s.; package free. 118/10.

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Two-dozen pill machine; little used; 18s. cash. C., Sutton House, Sutton Street, Southend, Essex.

A quantity of trusses, clean and saleable, single and double; offers? list sent. Kershaw, 2 Walpole Street, Wolverhampton.

White marble porcelain letters, any name, any size, for outside signs, cheap. 118/10.

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Glass frost for frosting leaves for Christmas decoration; 1 lb. sent, post paid, for postal order for 1s. 6d. P. Hall, 118 Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Pill-making apparatus, mashing machine, by Werner & Pfeleiderer, cost 7l.; piping and cutting machines by Pinder, cost 10l., all in good order. Beck, Chemist, Hastings.

Dental lathe, 40s.; vulcaniser, 55s.; dispensing scribe, by Treble, 4 ft. by 2½ ft. high, 3l.; Pears' terra-cotta "Yon Dirty Boy"; what offers? Brumwell, 7 Lower Terrace, Nottingham Hill, W.

Few choice foreign cigars, 12s. 6d. per 100, cost 24s., weight 20 oz.; 3 quarters convent sherry; 4 quarters port, in bond; also complete mahogany chemist's fixtures, &c., cheap. John Slater, Beeston Hill, Leeds.

Powerful microscope, with extra powers, in mahogany cabinet, unsoiled, 24s.; also pair of 10-inch "Acme" club skates, unused, 4s. Halford, Chemist, New John Street, Birmingham.

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Pharmaceutical Journal in exchange for Chemist and Druggist. 119/25.

Oertling's balance; state price. Wilson, Stowmarket.

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Reliable process for separating active principle ginger root from resin by distillation or otherwise; Thresh and Hay's published formulas well known. Apply, stating terms, to 77/31.

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**QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT**

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**JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER,**  
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**JANUARY, 1889. 20,000.**

SAME PRICES AS ABOVE, ONE INSERTION.

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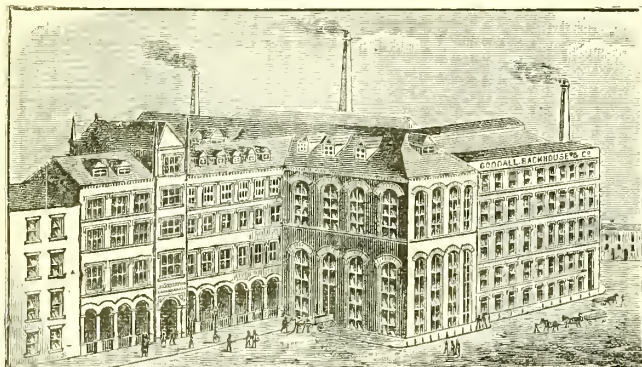
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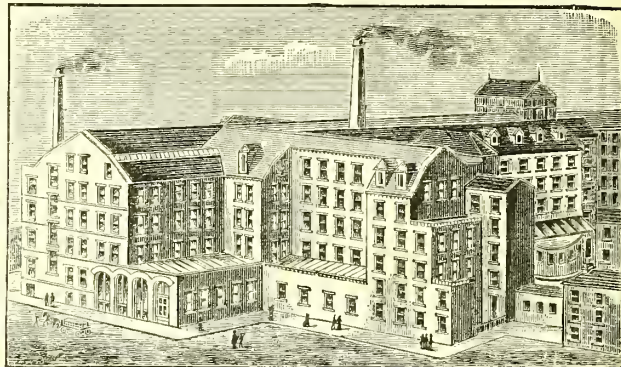
# GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO.'S

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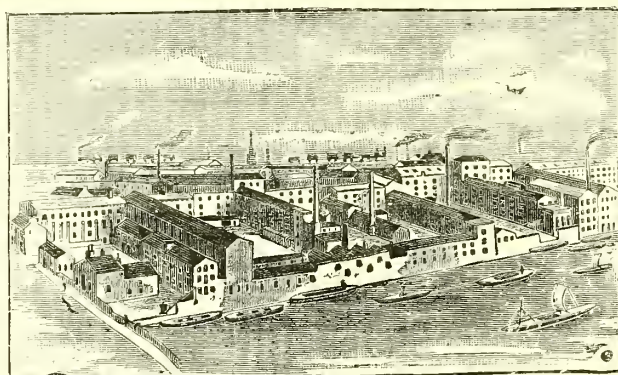
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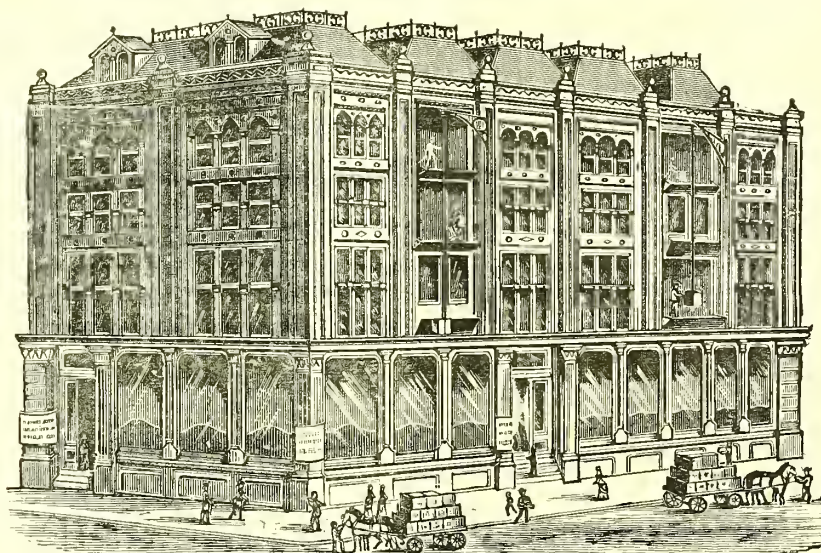
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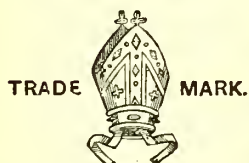


# MITRE TEA.

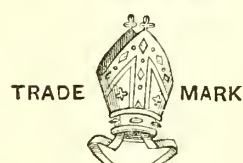
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## MITRE TEA.



Mitre "Broken Leaf"	<sup>s. d.</sup> 1 4
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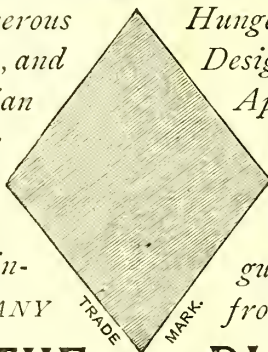
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The "CHEMIST & DRUGGIST" says:—

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The Cocoa Works,  
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"The Popular Winter Medicine and Non-Alcoholic Stimulant."

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Unequalled for its AROMA and STRENGTH.

9d. per lb. in Winchester Quarts; and 8d. per lb. in 10 Gallon Casks. 5 per cent. discount.

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Best Hops compressed into small parcels of one pound and half-pounds, and sent out in cases containing 30 lbs. each. These Hops are specially selected and compressed for keeping purposes, and will retain their aromatic strength for a considerable time.

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ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,  
STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN,  
11th September, 1888.

I have carefully examined a  
specimen of "Pearson's  
Liebig's Beef Wine,"  
purchased by myself in a retail  
shop in Dublin. It consists of  
Wine, Malt Extract, and Beef  
Juice, and the study of its com-  
position leads me to believe  
that the expressed juice of five  
pounds of Beef is really con-  
tained in a quart of this Beef  
Wine. The ash is rich in soluble  
phosphates. Altogether it is a  
very valuable food. It is, unlike  
most preparations of the kind,  
rich in soluble albumen, and,  
in short, all its ingredients are  
in the most effective state for  
digestion and assimilation, and  
I can strongly recommend it.

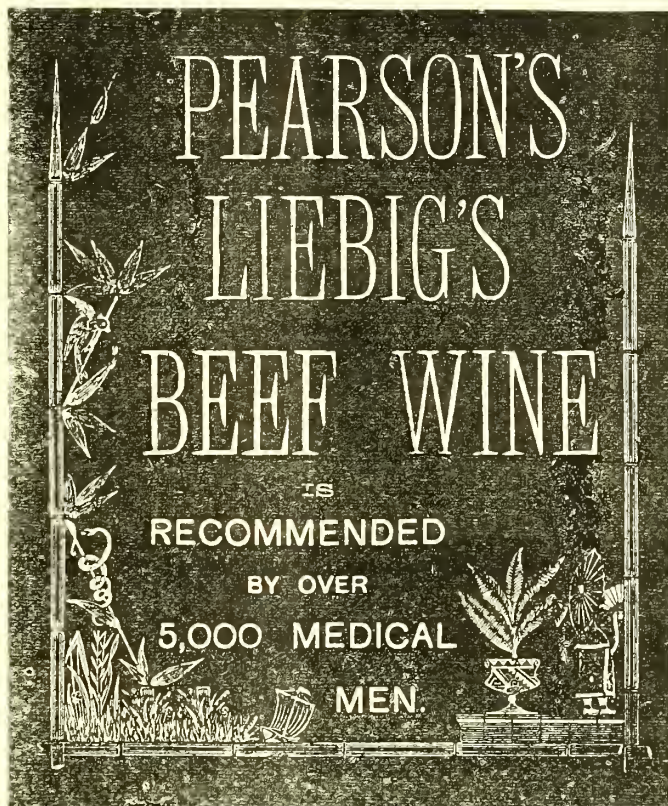
(Signed)

CHARLES A. CAMERON.

As the Best Preparation for Giving Nourishment and Strength.

The Juice of 5 lbs. of the Best Beef is dissolved in each quart of the Wine. None Genuine unless signed "D. PEARSON."

Sole Manufacturers—LIEBIG'S WINE CO., 66 & 68 Highfield Street, LIVERPOOL; 12 St. Helen's Place, LONDON



The "Hospital Gazette,"  
of September 1, 1888, says:—

Samples of so-called Beef  
Wine have from time to time  
been submitted to our notice,  
but for the most they have been  
of a very unsatisfactory charac-  
ter. The Beef Essence contained  
in them being of infinitesimal  
proportions, if not entirely ab-  
sent. "Pearson's Liebig's  
Beef Wine" was submitted to  
a scientific test in the presence  
of our representative and a  
large number of other Medical  
men, all of whom were satisfied  
that the article is what its  
makers represent it to be.

The "British Medical  
Journal," August 25, 1888,  
says:—

Of the many liquid foods  
submitted to the public.  
"Pearson's Liebig's Beef  
Wine" is, to our mind, by far  
one of the most agreeable to  
the taste, and should constitute  
what it claims to be—a most  
strengthening, invigorating,  
and stimulating liquid food,  
capable of rapid assimilation,  
and useful as a tonic in cases of  
debility and wasting illness.

The "Medical Press," of  
August 22, 1888, says:—

"Pearson's Liebig's Beef  
Wine" is a choice preparation,  
possessing markedly tonic and  
invigorating properties. Each  
quart contains the JUICE OF  
FIVE POUNDS OF BEEF.

PEARSE & WHEATLEY, 42 MINCING LANE, LONDON

(Telegraphic Address—PACIFICUS LONDON.)

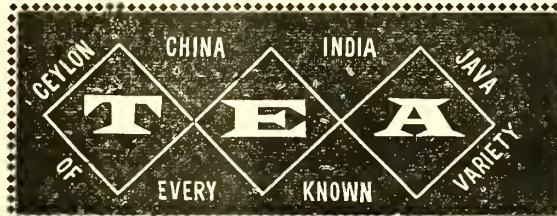
WHOLESALE DEALERS & EXPORTERS OF TEA, COFFEE, ETC.

SUPPLY AT LOWEST MARKET RATES EITHER FOR HOME CONSUMPTION OR EXPORT

In original Boxes, Half  
Chests, or Chests, as im-  
ported.

Duty Paid or under Bond.

Prices and Samples on  
application.



Or in Lead or Foil Packets  
( $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 1-lb., &c.),

Or in kilos.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  kilos., or fractional  
parts, for countries using these  
weights.

Fancy Tin Boxes any size  
or weight.

SPECIAL BLENDS OF TEA (Duty-paid prices quoted).

No. A, 10d.	No. T, 11d.	No. 1, 1/	No. 2, 1/2	No. 2a, 1/3	No. 3, 1/4	No. 3a, 1/5	No. 4, 1/6	No. 4a, 1/7 $\frac{1}{2}$	No. 5, 1/9	No. 5a, 1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	No. 6, 2/	X, 2/4
----------------	----------------	--------------	---------------	----------------	---------------	----------------	---------------	------------------------------	---------------	-------------------------------	--------------	-----------

In Boxes, 20 lbs. or 40 lbs.;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Chests, 60 lbs.; or Chests, 100 lbs. 60 lbs. carriage paid to any Station in England or Wales. Terms—Net Cash with order.

CEYLON TEAS (PURE)—  
IN LEAD PACKAGES ( $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., or 1-lb.)  
Most attractively labelled.

Culloden	Grange	Sheen	Orwell	Mooloya	Pen-y-lan	St. Ley's
1/4	1/6	1/8	1/10	2/2	2/6	2/9

Duty-paid Prices.  
(For Export under Bond, 6d. per  
lb. less.)

Export Department.—Teas or Coffees in Bond. Shipped to any part of the world. Terms, f.o.b. London; against banker's credit or remittance.  
Samples, Price Current, and every information on application.

RAW COFFEES (Duty 14s. cwt.).  
Rio, Santos, Costa Rica, Mocha, East  
India, Mysore, Naidoobatum, Jamaica,  
Porto Rico, Ceylon, Guatemala, Manilla,  
Java, &c.

COFFEES

AT MARKET PRICES.

ROASTED COFFEES (Duty Paid).

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1/, 1/1, 1/2, 1/3, 1/4; Mocha, 1/5.

In Bags, 28 lbs., 56 lbs., or 112 lbs. net. Bags free  
Also supplied Ground in 7 lb., 14-lb.]

28-lb., or 56-lb. tins.

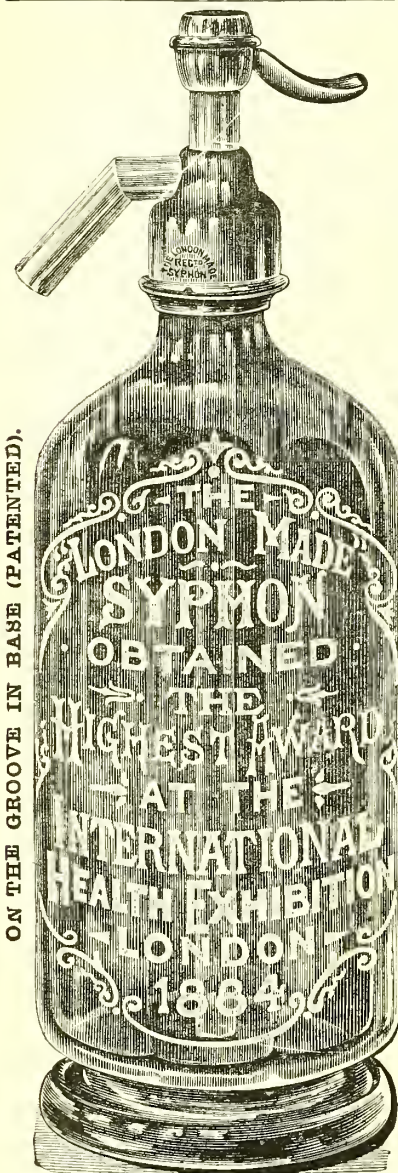
THE NEW FRENCH COFFEE—CAFE FRANCAIS to sell at 10d., 1/, 1/4, and 1/6, in  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., and 1-lb Canisters;  
Most tastefully labelled, without any firm's name appearing.



# THE "LONDON-MADE" SYPHON BOTTLE

(TITLE REGISTERED).

Obtained the HIGHEST AWARD at the International Health Exhibition, London, 1884.



ON THE GROOVE IN BASE (PATENTED).

The high reputation this bottle has achieved is due to the fact of its being in every particular the most perfect yet introduced; and when compared with others in the market it stands pre-eminent. It is most simple in its working parts, therefore the least liable to get out of order; it is the most easily opened, the lightest pressure on the handle being sufficient; it produces a more highly-charged gaseous water than is usually obtained from siphons; it compares most favourably in appearance with any, and the metal top being entirely free from lead, the prejudice against siphon drinks is at once removed, as the liquid passes over pure tin only.

All our Syphons are now fitted at the base with a groove, so that drips from the spout that run down the sides are prevented from soiling the table. See drawing.

**NOTE.**—Syphons made with our patent foot for collecting excess of liquid dripping from the spout after use are supplied at no extra charge, and will be found of great utility in preventing stains, &c., upon table linen. This is a desideratum long been wanting, particularly for private-house use. Send for sample; forwarded upon receipt of 2s.

Any name, crest, or trade-mark put on the glass by an improved acid process, at from 18s. to 24s. per gross. There is a three-fold advantage in this, as it forms a continual advertisement, is a great ornament, and a preventive of fraud. The plate for engraving costs extra from 5s. upwards, according to the artistic device required.

## PRICES (WHITE, BLUE, GREEN, OR AMBER):—

	By the gross, per doz.	Less than 1 gross, per doz.
Quart size	£1 2 0	£1 4 0
Pint size	1 1 0	1 3 0
Half-pint, Pear shape	1 0 0	1 2 0
Octagonal vases, any colour (including Azure Blue)	1 4 0	1 6 0

Tops, nickel-plated, from 5s. 6d. per doz. extra. Tops, silver-plated and burnished, from 9s. per doz. extra. A charge is made for packing, except when ordered in our patent bin cases (holding one dozen each, price 7s. 6d. each).

Please Note.—B. & F. are the only firm manufacturing Syphons in England that do not supply them filled, and so compete with their customers' trade.

## BARNETT & FOSTER,

MINERAL WATER ENGINEERS,  
Manufacturing Chemists, and General Providers for the Aërated Water Wine, Beer, and Cyder Trades,

"Niagara Works," 26<sup>th</sup> Eagle Wharf Road, London, N.

Send for Price List of Soda-water Machinery and Accessories.

## T. & F. J. TAYLOR'S AËRATED WATERS, Newport Pagnel.



ESTABLISHED 1835.

SODA, POTASH, SELTZER, AËRATED (without Alkali), and LITHIA WATERS,  
LEMONADE AND GINGER ALE.

Each Bottle is protected by a Label bearing the Signature of the Firm.

Purity and Excellence of the Water certified by Analysis by Professor ATTFIELD, Ph.D., F.C.S.

## TAPP'S "MAGIC" WATER SOFTENER.

A Very Useful Novelty. Largely Advertised.  
Will Pay Chemists to Stock Them.

WHOLESALE OF  
**TAPP & CO., COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL.**

Obtainable of all London Wholesale Druggists.

## RANDALL'S BLACK CURRANT LOZENGES

Plain Black Currant, old square 2/6	Black Currant Voice (warm
Plain Black Currant, rough oval 2/6	astrigent) . . . . . 3/
Black Currant and Ipecacuanha 2/6	Black Currant Cough Lozenges* 3/6
Black Currant and Tannin . . 3/	*Ipecac. & Morph., strength as "B.P."

In Bottles, 1-lb., 2-lb., 4-lb., and 7-lb. For Exportation, in Soldered Tins, of any size. From EDWARDS, London, or SANGER & SONS; through any Wholesale House; and from the Manufacturers,

## RANDALL & SON, SOUTHAMPTON,

Who will forward Samples by post on application.

Also Brown Cough Lozenges, 2/; 7 lbs. stamped with name free, and Musk Lozenges (Special), 2/6.

N.B.—Medical Lozenges of every kind, including those of the Pharmacopœia of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, London, made with Black or Red Currant.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

Have the Largest Sale of any Medicine in the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT  
Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,  
78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.), London,  
And sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot

Chemists and Druggists selling "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" can on application to the above address, or to the Wholesale House with whom they deal, be supplied free of charge with Handbills and Posters with their name and address printed at foot.

Wholesale Terms see List of "Proprietary Articles" in most Price Currents.



**KAY BROTHERS LIMITED,**  
**STOCKPORT.****SPECIALITIES.**

**ABSORBENT COTTON WOOL.** Plain and Medicated.  
**KAY'S CHESHIRE BIRD LIME** (in bulk and in tins).  
**KAY'S CHEMICAL DISINFECTANT** (in bulk and in tins).  
**DEC. SENEGÆ CO. CONCT., GXYMEL SCILLÆ, &c., &c.**

TRADE **"COAGULINE"** MARK.**THE BEST CEMENT FOR BROKEN ARTICLES.****KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE**

OF **LINSEED, ANISEED, SENEGA, & QUILL, TOLU, &c.**  
 (with Chlorodyne). "The Stockport Remedy" for  
 Coughs and Colds.

**LINSEED LOZENGES** (Solidified Linseed Tea).**CHLORO-LINSEED COUGH LOZENGES.**—A Medicated  
Linseed Extract.**KAY'S THROAT LOZENGES**, for Relaxed or Sore Throat,  
Hoarseness, &c.**KAY'S INSTANT CURE** for Toothache.**PAINLESS SOLVENT** for Corns and Warts.**LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS** (of the Purging Linseed).**KAY'S TIC PILLS.**—A specific and pure Nerve Tonic.**STRAMONIUM CIGARETTES.**—For Asthma.**CORN AND WART "SICCATIVE"** (painless).**CUE CEMENT.**—For tipping Billiard Cues.**IMPROVED CUE TIP FIXERS** (Brass and Wood).**MARKING INK** for Linen.**ARNICA HEALING POWDER.**—Toilet.**KAY'S TUBES** for Feeding Bottles, with patent glass valve.

Fit all bottles, and prevent children sucking air.

**KAY'S RESPIRATORS.**—GOLD PLATED, 2/6 and 5/6.**SAPO-LINI**, a Saponified Linseed Jelly; an excellent Toilet Soap

All articles containing Scheduled Poisons are so labelled.

**THE BEST ELASTIC STOCKINGS, LEGGINGS, SOCKS,****KNEE CAPS, &c.** 25 per cent. discount to Chemists.

Prices, Show Cards, Circulars, Specimens, &amp;c., on application.

**TYRER'S**  
**SAUCES**GOOD  
VALUE

AND

**"BOROUGH" KETCHUP****THE GIANT 1d. BOTTLE OF SAUCE.****LARGEST IN THE TRADE.****In Half-Gross Boxes, at 6/6 per Gross.****"BOROUGH" KETCHUP, WORCESTER, HARVEY, YORKSHIRE,  
OR READING SAUCE.**

1d. Sample Bottles, dozen parcels .. ..	per gross 5/	extra quality 6/
1d. Giant Bottles, dozen parcels .. ..	5/6	" 8/
1d. Giant Bottles, dozen parcels .. ..	6/6*	" 8/
1d. Bottles (flat or round), reputed 1-pint .. ..	16/	" 24/
1d. Bottles (flat or round), reputed pint .. ..	28/	" 32/
1d. pint Imperial Round Stoppered Bottles .. ..	30/	" 38/
1d. pint Imperial .. ..	50/	" 60/
12 1/2-gallon Casks (casks free) .. ..	each 20/	" 32/

**ROYAL CAFÉ SAUCE.****In 8-oz. square-stoppered bottles, 48/ per gross.****A rich, fruity Sauce of fine flavour, and worth especial attention, as being the most saleable in the market.**

Samples of any kind sent Free of all Cost by

**PETER TYRER,**

The "Borough" Ketchup and Sauce Maker,

**70 LONG LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.**

SCOTCH AGENCY: 113 WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW.

Also Sold by W. &amp; C. PANTIN, Upper Thames Street, LONDON, E.C.

BURGOYNE &amp; CO., 16 Coleman Street, London, E.C.

JOSTRAVERS &amp; SONS, 119 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

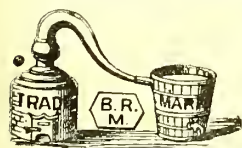
**MILK  
IN  
POWDER****PREPARED BY THE SWISS MILK CO., ST. GALL, SWITZERLAND.****UNSWEETENED OR SWEETENED.****The cheapest, purest, and most nutritious of all similar productions.***The Lancet* says:—A very interesting and valuable preparation.*British Medical* says:—The preparation represents the highest possible degree of concentration which can be obtained, and is sure to be appreciated.*The Medical Press* says:—A milk which is with difficulty distinguished from fresh cow's milk.**CARL LAWINSKI, 50 Mark Lane, LONDON, E.C.**

Introduced 1855.]

**ROBINSON'S CONCENTRATED WATERS.**

[Introduced 1855.]

One Ounce of these Waters added to Forty Ounces of Distilled Water forms a clear Medicated Water (without filtering), similar in every respect to those prepared according to the directions of the British Pharmacopœia, and free from all Chemical impurity. They will keep good any length of time in any climate.



Aqua Anethi, Concent., 4/ lb.	Aqua Cinnam. Ver. Concent., 6/ lb.	Aqua Fœniculi, Concent., 4/ lb.	Aqua Pimentæ, Concent., 4/ lb.
Anisi .. 4/ "	Cassia .. 4/ "	Menth. Pip. .. 4/ "	Rose .. 8/6 "
Camphoræ .. 4/ "	Flor. Aurant. .. 8/6 "	Ang. .. 0/ "	Rose Virgin .. 10/6 "
Carui .. 4/ "	Flor. Sambac .. 8/6 "	Virid. .. 4/ "	

The above are put up in Bottles of 1/2 lb. or 1 lb. and upwards, each of which has the Inventor's Protection Label over Cork.  
 From the LANCET, July 15, 1882:—"CONCENTRATED WATERS (Robinson's, Pendleton, Manchester).—Among the samples sent to us we find Aq. Anethi, Anisi, Cinnam. Ver., Rosæ, and some dozen of others. Diluted with forty parts of water they form the ordinary waters of the Pharmacopœia. They are excellent in quality, and will be very useful, especially in country practice."

Wholesale Agents: HEARON & CO., London, and most Provincial Wholesale Druggists. PREPARED BY THE INVENTOR.  
 B. ROBINSON, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, DISTILLER, AND BREWER OF BRITISH WINES, MANCHESTER.

**"RAMORNIE."****LIEBIG'S****Extract of Meat.****As supplied to the War Office.**

1-lb. Jars.....per lb.	6/2	.....per doz.	74/0	2-oz. Jars.....per lb.	7/0	.....per doz.	10/0
1/2-lb. Jars.....	6/4	.....	88/0	1-oz. Jars.....	7/8	.....	5/9
4-oz. Jars.....	6/7	.....	19/9	1/2-oz. Jars.....	8/0	.....	8/9

Write for Detailed Price List to the Australian Meat Co., 9 and 11 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

6 lbs. Carriage Free.



# MAW'S

## EARTHENWARE INHALERS

For Hot Water, Infusions, &c.



FIG. 8.

MAW'S IMPROVED.

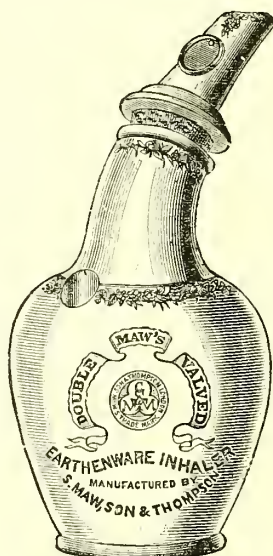


FIG. 6.

MAW'S DOUBLE-VALVED.

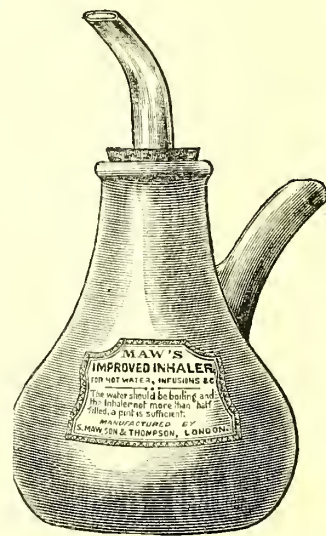


FIG. 8A.

MAW'S IMPROVED.

Fig. 6.—Double-Valved, 60/- per dozen; with Elastic Tubes, 78/-

Fig. 8.—Marbled, 32/- per dozen.

Fig. 8a.—White, 21/- per dozen.

Fig. 8a.—White, half size, 13/- per dozen.

ELASTIC TUBES, with Mouthpieces, to fit Fig. 8 and 8a, 7 inches long, 8/- per dozen; 9 inches long, 12/- per dozen.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MANUFACTURED BY

**S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, LONDON.**



Telegraphic Address--CHEMICUS LONDON.



**CATALOGUE**

Maw, S., Son and Thompson  
(Price Current)  
Mey, Roberts and Co.  
Newbery, F., and Sons  
Sanger and Son

**CEMENT**

Foulkes, W. J.  
Kay Bros., Lim.

**CHALK PRECIP.**

Dunn and Co.  
Levermore, Aug., and Co.  
White, A., and Sons.

**CHEMICALS**

Bennett and Jenner  
Bramwell and Son  
Bush, W., Son and Co.  
Dunn and Co.  
Fletcher Fletcher and Stevenson  
Gaskell, Deacon and Co. (Bicarbonate of Soda)  
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.  
Groff and Co.  
Hill, A. S., and Son  
Howards and Son (Pharm.)  
Kuhn, B.  
Levermore, Aug., and Co.  
Lofthouse and Saltmer  
May and Baker  
Morris and Callard  
Moss and Co.  
Oscar Andrae and Co.  
Prunk, Davis and Co.  
Stern, G. and G. (Pumiline)  
Smith T. and H., and Co.  
White, A., and Sons  
Zimmermann, A. and M.

**CHEST PROTECTORS**

Hoeklin, Wilson and Co.  
Laritz Pine Wood  
Lynch and Co.  
Maw, Son and Thompson  
Pattinson, G.  
Sanger and Sons  
Schulze, F., and Co.  
Solpout Bros.  
Thompson, Millard and Co.  
Wood, V.

**CHL. OF POTASH**

Burroughs, Welleome and Co.  
Hooper, E., and Co.

**CHLORIDE OF LIME**

Government Sanitary Co.  
National Chemical Co.  
New Carbolic Sanitary Co., Lim.

**CHLORIDE OF GOLD**

Oscar Andrae and Co.  
Rowland, L.

**CHLORODYNE**

Davenport (Browne's)  
Freeman, R.  
Thomas, Wakeham and Co.  
(Dr. Henry's)  
Towle, A. F., and Son

**CHLOROFORM, &c.**

Duncan, Flockhart and Co.  
Lofthouse and Saltmer  
Macfarlan, J. F., and Son  
Smith, T. and H., and Co.  
Wright, Layman and Umney  
Zimmermann, A., and Son

**CITRIC ACID**

Hassalls (Phospho)  
Nascio, Aveline and Co.

**COCAINE-HYDRO.**

Howards and Sons

**COCA WINE**

Arnbrecht, Nelson and Co.  
Evans, Sons and Co.

**COCOA & CHOCOLATE**

Cadbury  
Fry  
Rowntree and Co.  
Van Houten's Cocoa

**COD-LIVER OIL**

Allen and Hanbury  
Brooke and Howld  
Burroughs, Welleome and Co.  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Hill, A. S., and Son  
Lofodden Cod Liver Oil Co.  
Patersons Chemical Co.  
Smith, T. J.  
Woolley, Sons and Co.  
Wright, Layman and Umney

**COFFEE**

Pearson and Wheatley  
Sydney and Co. (Coffee Essence)

**COLSIBLE TUBES**

Betts and Co.  
Sanders, H. G., and Son

**COMPRESSED****MEDICINES**

Allen and Hanbury  
Burroughs, Welleome and Co.  
Hooper, E., and Co.  
Wileys and Co.

**CONFECTIONERY**

Gibson, R., and Sons  
Kerfoot, T.  
Warrick Brothers

**CONCENTRATED LIQUORS**

Evans, Sons and Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson  
Keith, B. and Co.

**CORN CURES**

Mason, W. B.  
Maw, Son and Thompson  
Robinson, R.  
Seabury & Johnson (Plasters)  
Thompson, M. F.

**COTTON WOOL**

Haynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)  
Maw, Son and Thompson  
Robinson and Sons (Absorbent)  
Sanger, J., and Sons  
Seabury and Johnson

**DENTIFRICES**

Jewshury and Brown  
Maw, Son and Thompson, S.  
Newbery and Sons  
Sutton, O., and Co.  
Thompson and Capper  
Woods, W. (Areea Nut)

**DISINFECTANTS**

Government Sanitary Co.  
Hamilton and Co.  
Hornby, A.  
National Chemical Co.  
New Carbolic Sanitary Co.  
Sanitas Co.

**DISINTEGRATORS**

Carter, J. H.  
Hardy Patent Pick Co., Lim.

**DOG MEDICINES**

Spratts (Patent)

**DRUGGISTS' SUN.**

Ayrton and Saunders  
Evans, Lescher and Webb  
(Hawley's Compound Adjuncts)  
Evans, Sons, and Co. (Savars)  
Hill, A. S., and Son  
Ildis and Co.  
Kay Bros, Lim.  
Lynch and Co.  
May, Roberts and Co.  
Maw, Son & Thompson, S.  
Newbery, F., and Sons  
Sanger and Sons  
Schulze, F., and Co.  
Tapp and Co. (Water Softener)  
Thompson, Millard and Co.  
Toogood, W.  
Wood, Vincent

**DRUMS, CANS, &c.**

Noakes and Co.

**DYES****EAU DE COLOGNE**

Farina, J. M.  
Shirley, A. W.  
Woolf and Son

**EFFERVESCENT**

Fritz and Co.

**ELECTRIC APPAR.**

Darton, F., and Co.  
Gent and Co.  
Thomas, Wakeham and Co.  
(Dr. Henry's)  
Towle, A. F., and Son

**EMBROCATION**

Clark, W.  
Elliman, Sons and Co.

**ENEMAS**

Bailey, W. H., and Son  
Ingram and Son  
Maw, Son and Thompson  
Sanger and Son  
Schulze, F., and Co.

**ENGRAVERS**

Barker, W., and Son  
Harris, A. J. (Glass)

**ESSENTIAL OILS**

Bush, W., Son and Co.  
Bush, W. J. (Lemons, &c.)  
Cocking (Japan Peppermint)  
Cunmoeck, J.  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Jakson, J., and Co.  
May and Baker  
Nascio, Aveline and Co.  
Stallman and Fulton  
Stevenson and Howell  
Sykes and Co.  
Treat, R. C.  
Warrick Brothers  
Wright, Layman and Umney

**ETHER**

Duncan, Flockhart and Co.  
(Chloride)  
Howards and Son  
May and Baker  
Robbins  
White, A., and Sons  
Wright, Layman and Umney

**ESSENCES, FRUIT AND SOLUBLE**

Brathly and Hinchliffe  
Burgoyne, Bartridges and Co.  
Bush, W. J., and Co.  
Bush, W., Son and Co.  
Cunmoeck, J.  
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.  
Hay, W.  
Ildis and Co.  
May and Baker  
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.  
Raines and Co.  
Stevenson and Howell  
Tyner, P. (Anchovies)  
Woolley, Sons and Co.

**EXTRACTS, FLUID**

Allen and Hanbury  
Barber, G., and Co.  
Burgoyne, Bartridges and Co.  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson  
Heaton, Squire and Francis  
Hooper, B., & Co.  
Moss and Co.  
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.

**EUCALINUM**

Roeke, Tompsett and Co.  
(Antiseptic Poultice and Vinegar)

**EUCALYPTUS OIL**

Downie B. I. P. Co.

**EXTRACT, MEAT**

Australian Meat Co.  
Brand and Co.  
Johnston's Fluid Beef  
Liebig Co.  
Liebig's Wine Co.

**FEEDING BOTTLES**

Breflitz, E. and Co., Lim.  
Hearn, E. A., and Co.  
Hoeklin, Wilson and Co.  
Kilner Bros.  
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Pocock, Keovil and Co.  
Thompson, Millard  
Toogood, W.

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Wilson, S.

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Silicated Carbon Filter Co.

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Goodall, Backhouse and Co.  
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Johnston's 'Fluid Beef'  
King, F., and Co. (Edwards')  
Liebig Co. (Limon)  
Mellins  
Mottershead & Co. (Benger's Food)  
Newell, H.  
Ridgely, Dr., Food  
Van Abbott (Diabetic)

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**GINGER ALE**

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Hill, R. M.

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Maw, Son and Thompson  
Price's Candle Co.

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Curtis and Co.  
Evans, Sons and Co.  
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Hill, A. S., and Son  
Kerfoot, T.  
Wright, Layman and Umney

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Levermore Aug., and Co.  
Prunk, Davis and Co.

**GUTTAPERCHA**

Duncan, Flockhart

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Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.  
Potter and Clarke  
Fellowes  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson  
Harris, A. J. (Glass)  
Porter and Clarke (Extract of Herbs)  
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Leath and Ross  
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Hay, W.

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London Homoeopathic

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Dunn and Co.  
Fellowes  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson  
Raines, Clark and Co.  
Sykes and Co.  
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Yentman, F. J.

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Evans, Sons and Co.  
Godfrey and Cooke  
Maw, Son and Thompson  
Spiron, The, Co. (Dr. Churchill's)  
Toogood, W.

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Steiner and Co.  
Vogt, G.

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Duncan, Flockhart

**KETCHUP**

Tyrer, P.

**LARD**

Ewen, J.

**LEECHES**

Fitch and Nottingham  
Potter and Clarke

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Ildis and Co.

**LINSEED**

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Mumford, G. S.

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Newsome, C.  
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Perken, Son and Rayment

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Dunmelford

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Hill and Sons, A. S.  
Kerfoot, T. (Citrate)  
Murray, Sir James, and Son  
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Ferris and Co.  
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Hewlett and Son  
Hill, A. S., and Son  
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Woolley, Son and Co.  
Wyleys (Various)

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Hooper, Dr.  
Holloways  
McKesson and Robbins  
Newbery and Sons  
Sanger, J., and Sons  
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Swann, H. H.  
Warner, W. R. (Coated)  
Wyleys and Co.

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Liverpool School  
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Waterston, G., and Sons

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Phillips and Co.  
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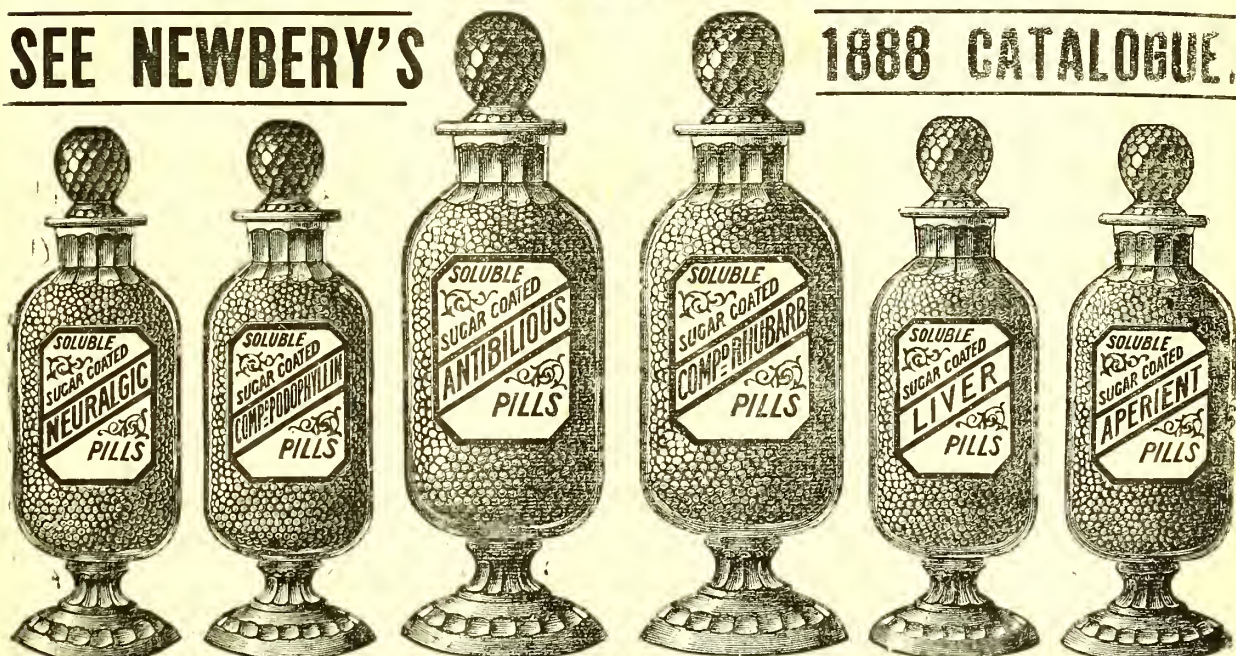
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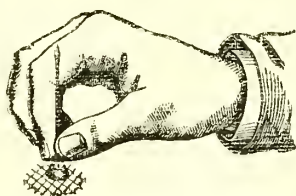
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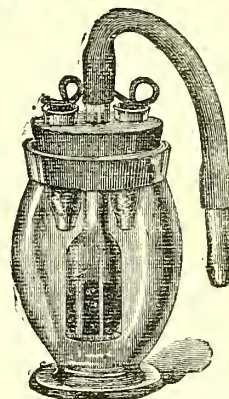
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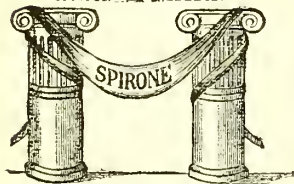
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FOR THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF ALL

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JOHN FRANCIS CHURCHILL, M.D. (Paris),

The Discoverer of the Specific Cure for Consumption, and of the Medicinal Properties of the Hypophosphites.

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# The Throat and Voice.

LONDON]

DECEMBER 15TH

[1888

## CHLORATE OF POTASH TABLOIDS.

FOR AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE, THROAT AND RESPIRATORY SURFACES GENERALLY.

By using the Tabloids the drug is effectually brought in contact with the oral mucous surfaces as a continuous gargle, and its specific action made certain. In acute sore throat, Chlorate of Potash "usually relieves the uneasiness in a few hours" (Cohen). "It is used in ulcerated mouth and follicular pharyngitis, and has been employed in croup, diphtheria, and spasm of the larynx" (Brunton).

"Of convenient size, they are beautifully made; and, as they dissolve slowly in the mouth, are well suited for throat affections."—The LANCET.

Supplied to the Trade in beautifully graven white metal boxes, blue silk label, at 4s. and 8s. 6d. per doz. Retail prices, 6d. and 1s. each.

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The Tabloids afford an agreeable form in which to administer Chlorate of Potash and Borax.

Supplied to the Trade in beautifully graven white metal boxes, pink silk label, at 4s. and 8s. 6d. per dozen. Retail prices, 6d. and 1s. each.

## CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM TABLOIDS.

The solvent and discutient as well as antiphlogistic powers of Chloride of Ammonium are well known, and have led to its extensive employment in cases of sore throat and bronchitis, attended with abundant secretion of thick and tough mucus or phlegm. The Tabloids slowly dissolving secure direct and continuous contact with the inflamed surface. They quickly mitigate irritation, and lessen expectoration.

Two or three of the Tabloids will sometimes entirely relieve coughs that have long resisted treatment with ordinary remedies.

Supplied to the Trade in bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. per doz. Retail prices, 6d. and 1s. 6d. each.

## VOICE TABLOIDS.

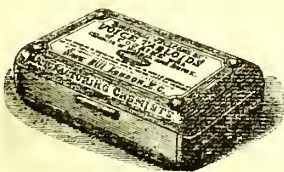
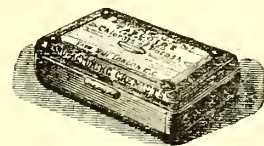
*Composed of COCAINE, Chlorate of Potash and Borax.*

Impart a clear and silvery tone to the voice.

Easily retained in the mouth while singing or speaking. Now used by the leading singers and public speakers throughout the world.

DIRECTIONS.—A single Tabloid may be slowly dissolved in the mouth to remove huskiness or hoarseness.

Supplied to the Trade in beautifully graven white metal boxes, blue silk label, at 8s. and 16s. per dozen. Retail prices, 1s. and 2s. per box.



## SAL PRUNELLA TABLOIDS.

(NITRATE OF POTASH.)

"A popular remedy, sometimes successful in mild cases of incipient inflammatory sore throat, is a small piece of nitre allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth" (Waring).

DIRECTIONS.—One or more (5 gr.) Tabloids should be dissolved slowly in the mouth for the local effect.

Supplied to the Trade in bottles of 100, at 14s. per doz. Retail price, 1s. 6d. each.

## HAZELINE.

This drug is highly commended by the British



The Witch Hazel Plant.

Medical Association's Committee on Therapeutics. Hazeline, being prepared from the fresh green twigs, contains all the valuable volatile principles of the plant Witch Hazel, and is much more uniform and reliable in its action than are the tinctures, fluid extracts, &c., prepared from the dried bark.

DIRECTIONS:—In catarrh or cold in the head may be sniffed up the nostrils with an equal part of tepid water.

Dose for irritated or inflamed throat and lungs, half to one teaspoonful occasionally. Supplied to the Trade in  $\frac{1}{4}$  and 1 lb. bottles, at 14s. and 42s. per doz. Retail prices, 1s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.

## VEREKER'S CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM INHALER.

"The neutral vapour of Chloride of Ammonium removes unhealthy and offensive secretions, and restores the long diseased or weakened nasal and respiratory mucous membrane to a healthy state, so that in cases of catarrh, where thickening, induration, and irritation exist, a most decided improvement is brought about in a short time."

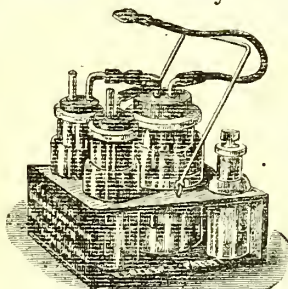
In "throat-cough," pharyngeal irritation, and relaxation and weakness of the throat, it acts as a most effective alterative and tonic to the mucous membrane.

Dr. FRANKS, Dublin University, says:—"It is the best I have ever used, and I think I have tried all."

Dr. SMYLY, Ex-Pres. Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, says:—"It is the best Inhaler for Chloride of Ammonium I have met with."

Supplied to the Trade at 7s. 6d. each. Retail 10s. each.

*Above Prices subject to usual Discount.*



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ESTABLISHED 1859.

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Supplied regularly to every member of the following Societies, who have adopted THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as their official organ:—

The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The Midland Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

The Hobart Chemists' Association.

The Launceston Pharmaceutical Association.

South African Pharmaceutical Association.

For Australasian subscribers the subsidiary journal THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA is included.

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### "THE ART OF DISPENSING."

We have disposed of the whole of the second edition of this work. A third is in course of preparation, and will be ready for delivery on Monday. It may be bought from us at 3s. 6d., post free 3s. 10d., or may be ordered with goods at the published price from any wholesale house.

This book may be obtained in Australia from the office of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, Normanby Chambers, Melbourne, price 5s.

Our agent in New York, Mr. Harry V. Dakers, 45 Liberty Street, will supply "The Art of Dispensing" to American pharmacists at \$1.25 per copy, post free.

"The Art of Dispensing" may be obtained in Canada from Evans, Sons & Co. (Limited), wholesale druggists, &c., Montreal.

South African subscribers who are desirous of getting "The Art of Dispensing" with as little trouble as possible should order it through Messrs. B. G. Lennon & Co., East London and Port Elizabeth, and Messrs. Lennon & Tebb, of Cape Town, who hold stock, and send it with goods at 5s. per copy.

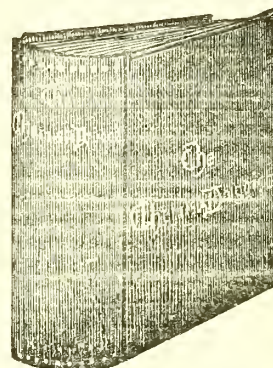
### PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

#### CARBOLIC-ACID POISONING.

In the House of Commons Mr. Picton has given notice that he will ask the Home Secretary whether his attention has been called to the numerous cases of poisoning by carbolic acid, the number being sixty-two in the latest annual report of the Registrar-General, inclusive of forty-two suicides, and twelve cases having been reported in the newspapers during September and October this year; whether the Pharmaceutical Society has expressed an opinion that carbolic acid ought to be placed among the poisons within the purview of the Pharmacy Act; whether the Town Clerk of Liverpool, by order of the municipal authorities, addressed a memorial to the Privy Council urging the desirability of restricting the sale of carbolic acid, and whether the Government intend to take any action in the matter. The question was to be put on Friday.

THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY FOR 1889 has now been issued to all subscribers. Extra copies for apprentices, friends, &c., can be supplied to subscribers at 2s. 6d. each; no copy is supplied to non-subscribers at less than 3s. 6d. Subscribers to be entitled to a copy must have their subscription in force in this month (December).

THE reading cases which we offer to subscribers are now used by a very large number of chemists, and are found very convenient. They keep together thirteen numbers in very tidy form, always ready for reference. By having two cases in hand the numbers of a complete volume are always available until the time comes for binding. We sell these cases at the office for 1s., or by parcels post 1s. 3d., or two for 2s. 3d. We cannot forward them to any house for enclosure, nor by any of the carriers, as in the latter case we have to pay for booking.



### POST-CARD COMPETITION.—No. 12.

THE competition this month is for an estimate of the political preferences of chemists and druggists.

We ask subscribers and their employés to send us post-cards during the month of December, filled up as follows:—

(1) The initials "C," "G. L.," or "L. U.," to indicate personal preferences (Conservative, Gladstonian Liberal, or Liberal Unionist).

(2) A percentage forecast of the final result (for example, C, 40; G. L., 40; L. U., 20; making the total 100); and

(3) Name and address.

We ask competitors to "vote early," but they are only to vote once each. The cards will be submitted to a close scrutiny, to prevent any imposition by enthusiastic politicians on either side multiplying themselves. If we get 500, or less, replies, a guinea will be given for the nearest percentage guess. Another guinea will be given, in second and third prizes, if the replies number between 500 and 1,000; and a third guinea if we get over 1,000 answers. Cards must reach us not later than December 31.

Among the cards already received are some giving the forecast, but not answering the first question. These cards are necessarily lost, as they do not fulfil the conditions specified. If all were to follow that plan we should have no basis for an estimate.

Some competitors ask that their political opinions shall not be divulged. This request will certainly be regarded. The only names published will be those of persons to whom prizes are awarded, and only the forecast sent by these persons will be announced.



## Metropolitan Reports.

**FIRE.**—About one o'clock on Sunday morning last some consternation was created by an alarm of a fire which had been discovered on the premises of Messrs. Oppenheimer Brothers & Co., 1 & 3 Sun Street and 37 Wilson Street, Finsbury, wholesale druggists. Such were the fears entertained that five steam-engines and two manuals attended. The damage sustained was thus officially reported to Captain Shaw:—"A case containing jars of acid destroyed, and several cases damaged by fire in front basement; rest of contents in ditto by heat, smoke, and water; upper part of building and contents by smoke; and three doors broken open."

**BURGLARY.**—On Saturday last, about 6 P.M., burglars broke into the premises occupied by Messrs. Beedzler & Co. at 18 Norton Folgate. They succeeded in carrying off over 10% worth of goods. Being surprised by the advent of one of the employes of the firm, one of the gang threw a "jemmy" with some force at the interrupter, inflicting a nasty scalp wound, and thus arrested pursuit for the moment. The fellows escaped through an adjacent empty house. The "jemmy" is a powerful instrument of splendid metal, and is now in the hands of the police. This makes the fourth burglary Messrs. Beedzler & Co. have suffered.

**DISPUTED ORDER.**—In the City of London Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the Sheppy Glue and Chemical Works (Limited), of 34 Mark Lane, E.C., sought to recover payment of goods supplied to the defendant, Mr. J. East, of 7 Ipswich Road, Pownall Road, Dalston, N., in the way of his trade. Mr. E. B. Tattershall appeared for the plaintiff company. The defendant said he never gave the order for the goods to be delivered. The plaintiffs had sent them without any intimation from him, and they were now at his place where they were left. The bulk was not broken, and he had not touched them. As Mr. Tattershall's witnesses were not present to contradict this evidence, the case was adjourned until January 25 for their attendance.

## Provincial Reports.

*Items of news, and newspapers containing matters of interest to the trade, sent to the Editor, will much oblige.*

### BIRMINGHAM.

**CHEMISTS' SUPPER.**—The members of the Midland Counties Chemists' Association are asked to join in a supper at the Colonnade Hotel on Tuesday next at 7.30 P.M. A musical and social evening to follow.

**FIRE AT A CHEMIST'S.**—Early on Monday morning a fire broke out in the drawing-room of Mr. Thomas Bellamy Cattell, chemist, 189 Aston Road. The fire-engines were soon in attendance, and the fire was quickly extinguished. Damage was done to the extent of about 50%. The cause of the fire is attributed to soot falling against the wooden mantelsheaf.

**MEDICAL COMPACTS.**—Medical men here are becoming more alive to the advantages of compact with pharmacists. Several medical men have open surgeries, and keep qualified assistants, but some have lately removed their consulting rooms from the usual quarters, and now their brass plates are to be seen on the door-posts of several pharmacies. The system, too, of prescribing curious drugs and combinations in language intelligible to the initiated only seems to be on the increase.

**SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A BIRMINGHAM DRYSALTER.**—At the Birmingham Police Court on Monday, John Johnson, drysalter, of the Gothic Arcade, Snow Hill, was charged on a warrant with fraud. Mr. Stubbins, barrister, who appeared for the prosecutor, said that in addition to the charge of having obtained a quantity of white-lead from Mr. Duncan, merchant, of Southport and London, the prisoner had also

obtained goods from Messrs. Board, distillers, of Greenwich, by representing that he was an agent for the firm of Messrs. Allison & Co., brewers. He had also opened a shop in Summer Lane, for purposes which were certainly not legitimate. Further time was required to complete inquiries. He therefore applied for a remand for a week, on the understanding that a further remand would be granted. Mr. Dorset, barrister, who appeared for the defence, objected to the prisoner being put back week after week for obtaining lead of the value of 8s. only. He added that there was no case whatever at present against the accused. It was a great injustice for him to be remanded without bail. The accused was then remanded for a week, and allowed bail, himself in 200% and two sureties for 100%.

**HIS STOMACH WAS VERY DISORDERED.**—A man went into the shop of a local pharmacist for a dose of something to put his stomach right. The pupil, who had noticed the way the governor (who was then out) treated such cases, took down two bottles, weighed out 20 grains from each, and wrapped the powders up in separate papers, and prescribed one at night and the other next morning. As the order of the bottles had been a little changed, the man got 20 grains of powdered cinchona for his night powder and 20 grains sulphate of zinc for his morning dose. The error was detected when too late, and the principal explained to the culprit what might be expected, and told him how to proceed if the man came next day. He was to say, "I quite expected it; what a fearful state your stomach must have been in!" Our dutiful apprentice got little sleep during the night, thinking he had killed a human being. Sure enough the man appeared next morning, and dared not enter, but, seeing the youth in the shop, whistled him out to him, when he related his sad experience spasmodically, indicating that the zinc had not completed its action, but the youth, primed for the occasion, quickly assured the man of the fearful state of his stomach, and the man left fully satisfied, and never to be heard of again.

### BOLTON.

**UNRELIABLE MORPHIA.**—A young man named Warden took a dose of morphia at Bolton, on Wednesday night. He previously wrote a letter stating that if a young lady to whom he addressed it had only consented to return to the happy days of the past all would have been well, and that life was a heavy penalty for love. The doctors pronounced the man to be dead, and the body was laid out for burial, and an inquest arranged for. Towards noon, however, on Thursday, signs of animation were observed, and the body was placed in bed. A physician was summoned, and means taken to restore warmth, with the result that the would-be suicide is now likely to recover.

### BRISTOL.

**THE SALE OF INDECENT PHOTOGRAPHS BY A CHEMIST.**—At the Assizes on Monday, before Sir J. F. Stephen, judge, William Henry Turner (on bail) was indicted for "unlawfully publishing, uttering, and selling to Ralph Rawling Maddison, and keeping in his (the accused's) house at Wells Road, Totterdown, Bristol, for the purpose of sale and distribution, a large number of lewd and obscene pictures, photographs, and other obscene prints and publications, for the purpose of corrupting the liege subjects of our Lady the Queen, at Bristol, on several days in the month of March, 1888, and on divers days thereafter, up to the 4th October, 1888." The chief part of the evidence has already been reported. The defendant now, on the advice of his counsel, pleaded guilty to all the counts, except the one charging him with having the photographs on sale. The conduct of the agent, Maddison, in entrapping the prisoner, was severely commented on both by the prisoner's counsel and by the judge. Mr. Stroud, formerly a chemist in Wine Street, now out of business, Mr. A. Carr, surgeon, Totterdown, and others spoke to a knowledge of the prisoner extending over many years. They said he had always borne an excellent character as a man and as a tradesman. His Lordship, addressing prisoner, said the crime he had confessed to was a very serious one indeed. He had heard with sorrow and with some surprise the series of persons of the highest respectability who had come forward and given him a character for all the virtues which one would



hope to find in a respectable tradesman in the city of Bristol; but how in the world a man—who was a thoroughly affectionate husband and the father of six children—how such a man could defile himself by carrying on such a vile business as this was entirely beyond his understanding. It was said that things of this sort were kept for artistic purposes. He did not believe that an artist, whose profession it was to study things that were beautiful and graceful, could regard without feelings of disgust and contempt these things that were spoken of in connection with art. He could think of no occupation more loathsome and odious than that of corrupting youth by disseminating these vile, hateful things. He did not think the prisoner had gone so far as that. He gave him credit for what had been said of him by his discreet and reasonable counsel, and for the course he had taken in making an apology, and, as far as in him lay, making reparation for the grievous injury which he had done. He had received an excellent character, and he had conducted this vile occupation in a much less vile manner than other persons he had known. The sentence he should pass upon him was that he be imprisoned for two months, that he pay a fine of 100*l*, that he give recognisances, himself in 100*l* and two sureties in 50*l* each, that he would keep the peace and be of good behaviour for the term of two years, and that he be further imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, until the fine was paid and the recognisances given. And he trusted that he would keep his word and renounce all connection with this loathsome business.

#### BURY.

**PRESCRIBING CHEMISTS.**—An inquest was held before Mr. Hardy on December 6, on Alice Yates, the wife of a labourer at the Southport gasworks, aged 54. She was staying with a sister at Radcliffe for a change, as she had been under medical treatment at Southport for irritability of the stomach and debility for some time. Her husband came over to see her on the Saturday, and found her very bad. She had been attended at Radcliffe by Dr. Sanderson, and the first two bottles he gave her did her a deal of good. But the third (the husband said) more than undid the good done by the two, as she vomited more than ever. On the Sunday he took her to a druggist in Bury, of the name of Jarman. I told him (said the husband) he had done me good, and I asked if he could do any good to her, and he said he thought he could. He gave me a bottle of medicine, a tablespoonful of which, he said, she must have every fifteen minutes till she vomited, and that I must let him know how she was in two or three days. About three o'clock I gave her one spoonful, and repeated the dose twice. After the third dose she vomited a little, and then was seized with purging. She went to bed at six o'clock, and, as she seemed to be very poorly, I sent for Dr. A. Sellars, who attended her; his brother William also visited her. She died at 7.40 on Monday night. Witness complained of the action of Dr. Sanderson not attending, simply because he was grumbled at a little. The Coroner: A doctor has a perfect right to refuse to attend. Witness: If a person is very poorly, then — The Coroner: Send for another doctor. Among other evidence John Jarman said: I was brought up a chemist with my father, and have been carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist at 88 Bolton Street, Bury, for many years, before December 31, 1868. On Sunday I saw Yates and his wife, some time during the forenoon—eleven o'clock. He told me his wife had been ill, and had been under the care of medical gentlemen. I inquired as to her symptoms, and found that she was suffering from great debility brought on by indigestion, and also concluded she was troubled with spasms, as there was a yellow tinge on the skin and a little in the eye. I gave her the bottle now produced, containing four grains of tartar emetic. In answer to the Coroner, witness said he was not on the pharmaceutical register, and had prescribed for hundreds of people. He would not sell a person tartar emetic if they went to his shop for it. The quantity of tartar emetic in the 6-oz. bottle of water was small. The Coroner said that it was extremely dangerous for witness to prescribe, as, not being a medical man, he could not tell whether there might not have been some organic disease in connection with the stomach. Witness said the dose he prescribed would not hurt a child the height of the table. He attributed death to something altogether different, and

he would explain if the Coroner would permit him. (This the Coroner declined.) Dr. A. Sellars in his evidence said: Under ordinary circumstances the four grains of tartar emetic in a 6-oz. bottle is not an over-dose. When I first saw her I suspected poisoning through an over-dose of antimony. A small dose might produce dangerous symptoms in a person in a state of debility. The Coroner: Is it customary for people to have medicine to produce vomiting when the people are accustomed to vomiting? Witness: Not in my experience. Mr. Scholes: Do you think her journey to Bury in a cab on Sunday had anything to do with the collapse. Witness: It might have conduced to it. The note he sent to his brother read thus: "Woman aged about 59 has been taken ill at about 4 P.M.: some of this 'vomiting stuff.' Vomited freely and been much purged. Is now cold, almost pulseless, and looks as if about to die. Examine for tartar emetic, and if you find any come up with some antidotes. I will stop till you come up." By the Coroner: The dose was a rather small dose; it would have been better had it been larger. The Coroner read a letter from Dr. Segar, which stated deceased had been under his treatment, suffering from extreme irritability of the stomach, giving rise to frequent vomiting and great debility. He had been apprehensive of serious mischief in the stomach, and was not surprised to hear of her death. The Coroner then reviewed the evidence, particularly that of witness Jarman, remarking that it was sad that an unskilled man should be allowed to administer medicines of that kind in the manner he had done. If the jury were not satisfied with the evidence he would direct a post-mortem examination. If they were he would say they should return a verdict of "Death from natural causes." He did not think the tartar emetic was an accelerating cause of death; it might have been, but there was no criminal intention on the part of Jarman. The jury thought a post-mortem examination unnecessary, and returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

#### CHESTER.

MR. GUX, of Boughton, has erected a new and very handsome shop. The front is in keeping with old Chester architecture, having a timbered gable, ornamented with quaint figures carved in wood. The shop within is 40 feet long. The floor is beautifully tiled, and mirrors, glass cases, and bronze busts are effectively distributed, while a massive chandelier in the centre sets off the whole. The dispensing department seems perfect so far as convenience and appearance are concerned. The flooring here, as all round the counters, is of wood tiles. The whole of the decorations are characterised by good taste, and the establishment is certainly second to none in the county.

#### EASTBOURNE.

**DRUGS FOR THE WORKHOUSE.**—Miss W. L. Hall, a member of the Board of Guardians, has fought a gallant little fight for the principle of separating the salary of the medical officer and the cost of drugs, dressings, &c. Dr. Farnell, the medical officer of the Eastbourne Union, had a salary of 100*l*, but complained that the cost for drugs, &c., took a large slice out of that. He asked for an increase of salary, or that the guardians would themselves pay the drug bill. By ten votes to six the board decided to give Dr. Farnell an extra 20*l*. a year, leaving him still to find drugs.

#### MANCHESTER.

**OLD ESTABLISHED.**—Messrs. Gibbons, of Market Street, are exhibiting in their shop-window a case containing several prescriptions dispensed at that establishment a hundred years ago.

#### NOTTINGHAM.

**NOTTINGHAM AND NOTTS CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.**—The annual dinner in connection with this society was held at the Masonic Hall on December 5, the president, Mr. Councilor Fitzhugh, J.P., in the chair. There was a good attendance, and the proceedings were interspersed with songs, glees, &c. The toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society" was



proposed by Mr. S. V. Holgate, and responded to by Mr. W. H. Parker, the local secretary of the society. Mr. Parker responded in a humorous style, expressing a hope that more gentlemen would join the society, and elect men on the Council who would be more in harmony with themselves. "Continued Success to the Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association" was proposed by Professor Clowes, who said the association deserved every success, owing to the excellent courses of training it provided for young men. In this respect it was doing a most useful work. The chairman, in replying, said the twelve members on the committee included six who had been brought up under its influence, and those six gentlemen now occupied prominent positions as chemists in the town. Professor Clowes had been the chief cause of the success attending the association during the past few years. Mr. J. Wilford (treasurer) and Mr. W. Widdowson (hon. sec.) also responded, the latter referring to the advantages which many young men had derived through being connected with their association. Mr. C. A. Bolton proposed "The Professor and Teachers of the Classes," observing it was twenty years ago since the society was first started in its present form. The principal object the founders had in view was the educational advancement of young men in the business represented. Professor Clowes, in responding, explained that they wished to give their students so complete a course of study that there would be no need for them to go elsewhere for their training. Mr. Corr, B.A., the teacher of the botany class, also replied, alluding to the work the classes had undertaken, and to the zeal displayed by its twenty-seven members in respect to their studies. Alderman Witty (Hull) proposed "The Town and Trade of Nottingham." He stated that he had been connected in a business manner with Nottingham for thirty-two years, during which time it had nearly trebled its population. He alluded to the low death-rate in Nottingham, which spoke well for its sanitary arrangements. Mr. Roberts Jackson responded in suitable terms. "The Visitors" were saluted by Mr. F. Lumby, who coupled with the toast the names of Mr. Francis (Nottingham), Mr. Marshall (London), and Mr. Parker (Rotherham), who all suitably responded. Due recognition having been made of the services of Mr. W. Gill, who is voluntarily superintending the pharmacy class, Mr. W. H. Parker proposed the health of the president, eulogising the efficient and kind manner in which he had always performed his duties. The chairman having responded, the remainder of the evening was passed in general conviviality.

**LAUDANUM AND "GODFREY."**—An inquest was held on Friday last at Nottingham, before the deputy-coroner (Mr. A. Browne), on the body of Florence Mary Elliott, a child seven months old, whose parents live at 59 Kinglake Street, and who died on December 6 from a dose of laudanum, accidentally administered instead of a cordial. Dina Lane, grandmother of the deceased child, said the father was a dyer, and the mother went to work. Witness had charge of the child, which was strong and healthy. She had given it a cordial since it was a fortnight old, and given it twice a day. On Wednesday afternoon she sent a little girl named Ada Harrison to Mr. Widdowson's to get the cordial bottle refilled. The stuff cost 1*d.* About three o'clock on the same afternoon she gave deceased a teaspoonful of the contents of the bottle. After she had given it to the child she put the spoon to her own mouth, and from the taste she thought it was laudanum. She at once ran to Mr. Widdowson's with the baby, and saw a young man, who said he had not served the laudanum, and gave the child an emetic. She took the child home and gave it some salt and water, but it failed to make the child sick. She brought the little girl who had fetched the laudanum from the shop out of school and returned to the shop, where she saw Mrs. Widdowson, and said she had served her. Mrs. Widdowson admitted serving the laudanum. There was a red label on the bottle, and she thought it was the right one. Mr. Widdowson came in, and by his instructions she took the child to a doctor. She had been in the habit of sending this little girl for this cordial two or three times a week. The Coroner: You have been in the habit of dealing in this stuff very largely. Witness: Well, sir, it has never done the child any harm. The bottle had always had a red label on it, and she believed it was marked "poison." She had given this cordial to all the children. By a juror: She gave this cordial to the child because it soothed and quietened her. It did not make her

sleep. The child was troubled with wind, and it used to ease her. She was not aware that Mrs. Widdowson had served it before. By Mr. Widdowson: She generally got the bottle about three parts full of cordial, and it was about the same with the laudanum. When she took the bottle back the young man in the shop said she really could not have given the child a teaspoonful out of the bottle. All that had gone out of the bottle she had given to the baby. The bottle, which had been broken since, was produced. It had a red label upon it, and these words, "In conformity with the Sale of Poisons Act, 1868, this preparation must be labelled 'poison,' but its composition remains unaltered." The Coroner added that there had apparently been something else which he could not decipher, but he dared say they should hear what it was from Mr. Widdowson. Ada Harrison, 8 years of age, said she lived with Mrs. Lane, and had been in the habit of taking the bottle (produced) to Mr. Widdowson's. She had been in the habit of asking for a "pennyworth of this stuff which is on the bottle for the baby." She went on Wednesday for some, and that was what she said. She paid 1*d.*, and took the bottle and its contents home to Mrs. Lane. By the foreman: On Wednesday the stuff seemed to be about the same in quantity as she had got before. By a juror: She went for this stuff nearly every day. She had never gone for laudanum. She did not notice that the colour was different. After the medical evidence, the Coroner asked Mrs. Widdowson if she would like to make a statement. She replied in the affirmative, and gave evidence as follows:—My name is Annie Widdowson, and I am the wife of Reuben Widdowson, chemist, Arkwright Street. I remember the girl Harrison coming to the shop on Wednesday. I served her. She asked for a pennyworth of laudanum, and I gave her 2 drachms, which filled the space about an inch up the bottle. I am sure she asked for laudanum. I don't know what the top part of the label was on the bottle. Did not you look at it when it was brought?—The bottle had a red label on, and I did not look at it, but gave the child what she asked for. I am not in the habit of serving in the shop. Godfrey's cordial is kept in the shop to be sold in small quantities. A juror: Did you put a laudanum label on the bottle?—No, sir. The Coroner: The label that is on now is the same as that which was on the bottle when brought to you?—Yes. I saw it was a poison label on the bottle, and that was the reason I did not re-label it. In answer to the Coroner, Mr. Widdowson said the top of the label was "Anodyne. Poison." It was the same thing as "Godfrey's Cordial." He discouraged the sale of this cordial as much as he could, but people would have it. It contained opium, and some people fetched it regularly. When the girl came for the bottle to be filled it was dinner-time, and his two assistants were away. He was alone serving in the shop when Mrs. Widdowson happened to come in. Two other persons came in, one to have a tooth drawn, and Mrs. Widdowson stopped in the shop while he went into the back room to extract the tooth. He was not aware that there had been anything served while he was in the back. Mrs. Widdowson did not usually serve in the shop, but in the case of a pennyworth of laudanum, she knew the bottle well, and served it. Mrs. Widdowson had no chemical qualification. When a pennyworth of cordial was served it would nearly fill the bottle. In laudanum there would only be about one-third the quantity. The stain of the laudanum remained on the bottle. Godfrey's cordial was also thicker and quite pale in colour. Witness did not see the child in the shop. The Coroner, in summing up, commented on the extreme danger of selling poisons like laudanum indiscriminately, as he believed was the case, and especially to little children. This instance showed how easily a mistake might arise, assuming that to be a mistake. He dared say this sort of thing occurred frequently. Little children went into shops, children so small that they had difficulty in explaining themselves, and yet they were served with this dangerous sort of stuff. He hoped that the legislature would soon place similar restrictions on the sale of these things as were in force for more dangerous poisons. The jury must say whether there was any negligence on the part of Mrs. Widdowson. There was sufficient evidence to show that if proper care had been taken it could have been seen that this bottle had not contained laudanum, because it had not on the label the word "laudanum," which was always joined to the word "poison" on laudanum bottles. As to the law with regard to the sale



of poisons, it was distinctly held in a case almost exactly like this that where a chemist's assistant sold poison in mistake for another compound, it was entirely a question for the jury whether in doing so he was guilty of negligence, and if he was guilty of negligence he would be guilty of manslaughter, and they would be bound to return a verdict of manslaughter in that case against Mrs. Widdowson if they thought that sufficient care had not been shown in selling the laudanum. In answer to a juror, Mr. Widdowson said he did not know the child. He did not think she could have visited his shop nearly every day. The Coroner: Independent of that, take the bottle itself: it is undoubtedly labelled "Anodyne cordial." After consulting in private for over twenty minutes, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally poisoned," but considered Mrs. Widdowson deserving of censure for selling laudanum to such a small child without further inquiry. Mr. Widdowson they did not consider exonerated entirely from blame in allowing his wife to go into the shop and deal with poisons of such a dangerous character when she was without qualification, and Mrs. Lane they considered to blame for her habit of administering this cordial to children for four or five years past. It contained laudanum, and seemed an improper thing to give children.

## ROSS.

**CARBOLIC-ACID POISONING.**—On December 5 Leonard Redding (41), working on a farm near Ross, was seized with an attack of diarrhoea, and sent to his house for some brandy. His child, aged about 12 years, brought him out a bottle containing carbohc acid. He drank some, and, after suffering terrible agony, expired four hours afterwards. Medical aid was procured meanwhile, but was of no avail.

## SHEFFIELD.

**HIGH-CLASS PHARMACY.**—The proprietor of the "High-class Pharmacy," which was opened in this town but two months since, has already begun selling "patent medicines at reduced prices," and pushing "3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ corpse-revivers"—the latter by means of a suggestive photograph placed in a conspicuous position in his shop window. A "fetching" bill also invites those troubled with coughs or colds to "stop that cough" by trying a bottle of his "balsamic linctus."

**SERIOUS NAPHTHA EXPLOSION.**—An explosion of naphtha occurred on Tuesday, December 4, at the Old Park Wood Silver Mill, Club Mill Walk. It appears that one of the employes, having lit his pipe with a piece of paper, threw it down into what he thought was a pool of water, but which, unfortunately, turned out to be naphtha, which had leaked from a hole in a cask which stood near. The naphtha became ignited, and the flames spread quickly to the cask, which exploded with a loud report, setting fire to the rafters in the roof. Luckily no one was injured.

**ANOTHER NAPHTHA EXPLOSION.**—On Wednesday afternoon much alarm was caused in the Wicker by a loud explosion which proceeded from the shop of Mr. Wm. Clayton, chemist and druggist. A woman employed in some neighbouring works went to Mr. Clayton's shop for some naphtha to be used in the works. She took with her a quart bottle in which was a small quantity of a colourless liquid. The bottle neck was broken, and Mr. Clayton emptied this liquid into a fresh bottle and commenced to pour the naphtha into it. It immediately boiled up, and he showed it to the woman, remarking that he thought the liquid was benzine. He then went to the end of the shop, and poured more naphtha into the bottle. Immediately there was an alarming explosion, and a number of bottles on shelves near were thrown down and broken. There was a large flash of fire, and Mr. Clayton was badly burned about the face, head, and left arm and hand. He hurried into the body of the shop, and a number of people ran to his assistance.

**SHEFFIELD PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL SOCIETY.**—The second monthly meeting of this Association was held on Wednesday evening, Mr. E. Radley Learoyd in the chair. There was a large attendance. This was the first students' night of the session. Mr. J. Humphrey gave a demonstration of what may be done in chemistry with makeshift apparatus, "after Faraday." Having alluded to the difficulty ex-

perienced sixty years ago in obtaining convenient apparatus, the lecturer described some rough-and-ready apparatus, which may be made with materials which everyone has at hand. For instance, a chemical balance made with a piece of whalebone and a piece of string, the indicator being shown on a piece of ruled paper; a spirit-lamp made with a 1-oz. wide-mouth bottle, with a piece of wick in a glass tube, stuck through in a hole in the cork. He also showed various novel uses for corks, in connection with tube-holders, crucible-supporters, &c. Paper may be made into tubes of various forms and sizes, even for conducting gases and water, and a heater can be made out of paper, to boil water in for half-an-hour. Paper funnels and stoppers were also described.

Mr. G. A. Grierson, F.L.S., contributed a paper on "Pharmaceutical Testing." In this paper tests for pepsine and pancreatine were first described. He then went on to describe how to estimate extract of malt for diastase by means of starch-paste. With regard to *cat. malt. fluid*, although the general belief is that this preparation is inferior to the stiff extract, Mr. Grierson stated that he has found this not to be the case, as he proved by an experiment on some which had been made several months, but which had not lost any of its diastase. He also showed how to test for peptone, using a dialyser. He then proceeded to give tests for glucose and sugar, Conroy's test being spoken well of. In concluding, the lecturer spoke of spirit of nitrous ether, showing how to prepare it in an hour from  $\text{KHSO}_4$  and  $\text{KNO}_3$ , a process known as "Dunstan's process," but which he pointed out was discovered by Mr. Arnold and himself, but not published before Mr. Dunstan communicated his. The demonstrations were throughout listened to with great attention, and at the close votes of thanks were accorded.

## IRELAND.

## DUBLIN.

**BUSINESS CHANGE.**—Mr. Wyse, apothecary, late manager to Mr. John Evans, chemist to the Queen, has taken the premises in Quinsboro' Road, Bray, recently vacated by Mr. MacCarthy, pharmaceutical chemist.

**ACCIDENT TO A PHARMACIST.**—An assistant in one of our leading houses, in his ardour to obtain scientific knowledge, placed a piece of sodium on water, and was astonished when an explosion occurred, injuring considerably his eyes and the surrounding parts. He fortunately escaped permanent injury to his eyes, but is still under medical treatment.

**STEPPING HIGHER.**—Mr. R. Whyte, chemist and druggist, 31 Lower Cambden Street, is removing to much more extensive premises at No. 36 in the same street. Mr. Whyte says that the recent large increase in his business has made more commodious premises necessary. Happy man of drugs! would that all thy brethren could get sufficient for their present space.

**AN ANTISEPTIC CHURCH.**—Under the title "The Antiseptic Vaults of St. Michan's Church, Dublin," Mr. Arthur Vicars has published an interesting paper, which he read before the Royal Archaeological Society. The bodies in these vaults, it appears, have undergone no change during the last fifty years, being preserved in a mummy-like condition. Mr. Vicars considers the strange immunity from decay of the corpses in the vaults a most interesting scientific problem, and hopes for a speedy solution, as he is unable to arrive at any satisfactory one.

**FIRE AT A DRUG ESTABLISHMENT.**—On Saturday morning, December 8, at about 6 A.M., a fire broke out at the shop of Mr. John O'Donnell, druggist, 136 Great Britain Street. The flames were seen issuing from the place by a man named Gilbert, who sent word to the fireman on duty at Nelson's Pillar. The brigade were soon in attendance. The flames had by this time extended, but the brigade succeeded in subduing them in about half an hour. The damage was considerable. The stock was insured, but the premises were not. The proprietor informs us that the only way he can account for it is that rats must have knocked down some matches.

**SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN.**—On Friday last a charge was brought in one of the Dublin police courts against Dr. Charles Frederick Knight, physician



to Mercer's Hospital and professor in Ledwich School of Medicine, in the form of a summons to show cause why information should not be taken against him for an alleged misappropriation of a sum of 43*l.*, which it was said had been entrusted to him on behalf of the complainant, Martin Flynn, to be applied in respect of certain lectures necessary to entitle Flynn to become a candidate for his final examination for a diploma of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland. On the application of defendant's solicitor the case was adjourned for a week. The case is creating great interest in Dublin.

"HE IS NO DOUBT ECCENTRIC."—A strange specimen of advertising has been sent me from Belturbet. It runs as follows:—"The Rev. Mr. McGowan's Manifesto and Cure for Ireland's Ills. Price one penny—To Patrons gratis. War to the knife. If you want genuine medicine call at the Medical Emporium and Drug Hall, Lower Bridge Street, Belturbet. The proprietor, having upwards of twenty years' experience as a *bona-fide* chemist and druggist, and having spent upwards of nine years in this town, and supplied the necessary drugs and medicines night and day, when there was no other authorised person or persons to do so, regards himself as having the first claim upon the sympathy and support of the inhabitants. N.B.—Some affect to think him mad. True, he is no doubt eccentric, but eccentricities and idiosyncrasies are no proof of insanity. Concerning mistakes—the very best need to be cautious, as some of the most qualified have not only endangered, but actually destroyed, human life, &c., by mistakes in compounding, administering, and vending medicine. The proprietor, having studied materia medica, pharmacy, and theology, like St. Luke in days of yore, also having exercised the 'profession of a chemist and druggist' for the time affirmed (the greater part solely on his own account), is authorised by the reserved rights of the Pharmaceutical Act of 1875 to retain the 'title' of 'chemist and druggist,' &c., and to prepare any medicine of the British Pharmacopœia in accordance with the formulæ of the said Pharmacopœia. The public may, therefore, repose the utmost confidence in him. The quotations within the inverted commas are taken direct from the said Act. Terms, civil words and ready cash; his mottoes " [I select three out of twelve]: "Be firm, not stern. Respectful, not servile. Then, 'Fear neither man nor Satan, and both must ultimately succumb and own you conqueror.' Proprietor, James McGowan, D.C., ex-clerk, author of 'Fallen Angels and the Cantons of McGowan's "Dialogues of Devils"; 'An Agrarian Outrage, or an Autobiographical Sketch of an Outraged ex-Parson and Vendor of Medicine,' &c., some of which are still in print, and may be had at the Hall. Hours of attendance on Sundays" [these are defined]. "In extreme cases at any hour of the night, or during church services. Try McGowan's infallible cough drops and toothache remedy; also his stomach and neuralgic mixture, his colic mixture for horses, condition powders, &c."

## SCOTLAND.

### CASTLE DOUGLAS.

**CARBOLIC-ACID POISONING.**—On Sunday 'afternoon John Rae, 22, grocer's assistant, was found dead in a hay-shed at Queenshill, where his father is coachman. A cup which had contained carbolie acid was found beside the body. Deceased, who was to have been married shortly, left his place of business on Saturday forenoon, and when he reached home nothing unusual was observed in his conduct.

### DUNDEE.

**MR. DAVID GARDNER**, who for many years has managed Bailie Doig's Newport business, is about to start on his own account in Haddington.

**CUTTING PRICES.**—There are symptoms of a revolution in the drug trade of this district. Cards bearing the intimation that "patent medicines, &c., are sold at wholesale prices" are now being exhibited in the majority of the pharmacies, and the Dundee Drug Stores have taken the lead by issuing complete price-lists to every house in the city.

"SEQUAH" presented a petition in the Sheriff Court on Saturday last to have Max Gregor, medical botanist, Dundee, interdicted from selling medicines similar to the "Sequah"

remedies. Max Gregor located himself in Dundee at the time "Sequah" was here, and since "Sequah" left he has been advertising recipes for prairie flowers and Indian oils, the plurals of "Sequah's" singular titles.

SHERIFF CAMPBELL SMITH heard evidence and gave his decision on Wednesday. The plaintiffs were described as the Sequah Indian Medicine firm, carrying on business at 46 Farringdon Street, London, and William Henry Hartley, presently residing in Edinburgh, Leen Kokocinski, Brixton, London, Emil Danziger, Kensington, London, three partners of the firm. Petitioners asked for an interim interdict against defender inserting in the newspapers circulated in Dundee or vicinity any advertisement to the effect that defender could or would grant prescriptions for Sequah's Oil or Sequah's Indian Oil and for Sequah's Prairie Flower or Prairie Flowers, proprietary medicines belonging to the petitioners, and registered under the Trade Mark Act of 1875 on November 7 last, and also to ordain the defender to pay 50*l.* damages and expenses. Counsel for the plaintiffs having been heard, the defendant proceeded to denounce the plaintiffs, but he had not proceeded far when the Sheriff asked him to speak to the point. This he endeavoured to do. He did not deny that he called his medicines "Prairie Flower" and "Indian Oil." He held that no one, not even a Yankee adventurer, had a monopoly of the word "Indian," which was the name of an integral part of the Empire, and everyone had heard the lines:—

Everyone who knew her  
Felt the gentle power  
Of Rosalie, the Prairie Flower.

(Laughter.) Who could have a monopoly of that? He had received from a correspondent in Edinburgh what was said to be the recipe and origin of Sequah's oil. It stated that the term "Sequah" was derived from the name of the sequoia tree, which grows in California, and the turpentine extract of which was the oil, and as this was the natural oil it was not permissible to register the title at all. The Sheriff said defender had been careful not to use the word "Sequah," which seemed to be the essential part of the titles, and so long as defender left that out petitioners could not prevent him from doing what he had done. He did not think that anyone could have the sole legal right to the phrase "Prairie Flower." Before any epithet could be claimed it must be of such distinctive character that there could be no mistake about it. The real question was whether the epithet was so original that a claim might be made to have either copyright or legal right to it, and he could not hold for a moment that there could be copyright in "Prairie Flower," or "Indian Oil" any more than in "Edinburgh Rock" or "City of Dundee Oil." His lordship, therefore, refused the interim interdict, but would not allow expenses.

### EDINBURGH.

**THE AERATED-WATER TRADE.**—The principal aerated-water manufacturers have intimated to their customers that on and after January 1, 1889, they will charge syphons 2*s.* per dozen, and bottles 1*s.* per dozen, instead of 3*s.* and 2*s.* as at present. While recognising that this will no doubt be a benefit to most retailers—who inevitably lose a few of both syphons and bottles—one can scarcely avoid observing that said manufacturers must during the last few years have been making a nice little profit off all bottles and syphons not returned to them.

**TAKING A LIKING TO ELECTRICITY.**—George Mantach, 17, described as a druggist's apprentice, was charged at the City Police Court on Saturday with stealing from the shop of Fleming & Co., electricians, on various dates, several pieces of electric apparatus. The lad, it was said, had taken the articles while he was engaged going about the place making purchases. The lad's father accounted for him committing the thefts by stating that he had taken a liking to electricity, and apparently wished to possess some of the apparatus. At the request of the father the Bailie dealt with him under the First Offenders Act, and ordered him to come up for sentence when called on under caution of 5*l.*

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE was practically boycotted by the medical faculty of the University on his visit to Edinburgh last week. All the medical professors and their immediate following carefully kept away from the meetings at which



Sir Morell was to speak. This gave great offence to the students, who, on meeting their professors afterwards in classroom, hissed them vigorously. One or two of the professors passed the matter off as a joke; others became angry, and threatened. The professor of materia medica, amid a tremendous din of disapproval, dismissed his class, and was supposed to say that he would not resume it until some action were taken in the matter by the University authorities. Prof. Crum Brown received a warm reception also, but his good humour helped to turn the hisses into cheers. Sir William Turner was not so fortunate. Student and public opinion, both in Edinburgh and the West of Scotland, seems to be in Sir Morell's favour. It is considered imprudent of the medical professors to give cause for any display of feeling in regard to their conduct, in view of a recent inquiry which the public prints have not hesitated to say was concluded by a very unsatisfactory decision.

**CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION**—The annual conversazione was held in the Literary Institute on Friday, December 7, at 8.30 P.M. There was a large and brilliant company. During the first hour there was an exhibition of new and interesting drugs and chemicals by various firms; histological demonstrations and an exhibition of electrical apparatus by Fleming & Co., Teviot Place, attracted a large share of attention. At 9 o'clock the phonograph was shown in operation; but owing, apparently, to the size of the hall, only about two words out of a sentence could be heard. Late in the evening it was very successfully shown in one of the smaller halls. During the second hour the chair was taken by Mr. George Coull, president, who was accompanied to the platform by Mr. William Gilmour, chairman of the Executive of the North British Branch, Mr. Peter Boa, Mr. C. A. Macpherson, Mr. William Taylor, vice president, and members of committee. After reading a few apologies which had been received, the chairman welcomed the company of friends who had come to join in the annual gathering, and referred to the fact that the association was at present in the midst of what promised to be one of its most successful sessions. The remainder of the hour was very agreeably spent in listening to an excellent programme of songs and recitations. Then the hall was cleared for dancing, which, under the skillful direction of Mr. C. F. Henry, was carried on with vigour by about sixty couples until 4 A.M. As on former occasions, the platform was tastefully decorated with plants kindly lent by James Buchanan, Esq.; while Messrs. Baidon & Son, Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Mackay & Co., James Robertson & Co., and T. & H. Smith & Co. sent an ample supply of aerated waters.

**SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY (GLASGOW AND SCOTTISH SECTION).**—The second meeting for the current session was held at 14 St. Andrew's Street, on the 5th inst. Professor Crum Brown occupied the chair. The first paper read was by W. W. Ivison Macadam, on "Natural and Artificial Foods for Farm Stock." The paper had no pharmaceutical interest, except in regard to so-called linseed cakes. These, the author stated, were commercially rarely pure. Cottonseed, and several other seeds, such as rape and millet, and sand, were common impurities. In view of this linseed meal of the dry description, which is supposed to be powdered cake, may be requiring supervision.

Mr. D. B. Dott read a "Note on Filter Stands," in which he deprecated the use of a four-legged or parallel sided stand as being liable to be unsteady. A three-legged stand was satisfactory. Another point was worth attention. In stead of the hole for the funnels being cut straight through the wood, it was an improvement to have it bevelled so as to embrace the funnel throughout the diameter of the wood. This prevented the funnel from tilting to one side when the stand was moved. Mr. Dott exhibited a stand made, in accordance with his suggestions, by Mr. Hume, Lothian Street.

Dr. Leonard Dobbin, of the University laboratories, read a note on "The Detection and Estimation of Caustic Alkali in Presence of Alkaline Carbonates." The process is very simple, being practically an inversion of Nessler's test. Instead of rendering the double iodide solution sensitive to ammonia by the addition of caustic potash or caustic soda, as in Nessler's solution, Dr. Dobbin adds chloride of ammonium to the solution of iodides, and so gets a solution sensitive to minute

traces of caustic alkalis. The presence of carbonate does not interfere with the reaction. The test is a very delicate one for qualitative purposes, and Dr. Dobbin is hopeful of utilising it for quantitative purposes. The presence of sulphides interfered with the test.

#### STIRLING.

**SUPPOSED POISONING AT KIPPEN.**—Considerable excitement has been caused in the Stirling district by the death of a child, the daughter of John Murdoch, farmer, Laraben, Kippen, and the serious illness of two others. The child, a girl eight years of age, died on November 27, and it was at first supposed that poisonous berries were the cause of death. The subsequent illness of the other two children, who exhibited similar symptoms, led to further investigation being made; the body of the deceased child was exhumed from Kippen churchyard, and the stomach and contents sent to Edinburgh for analysis. It is supposed that some syrup of senna which was obtained from a chemist in Stirling is at fault. The other two children are recovering.

#### MARRIAGES.

*[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]*

**HUTCHINSON—CROSBIE.**—At St. Martin's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. C. Pressley Smith, M.A., Mr. M. H. Hutchinson, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh, to Grace Bookless, eldest daughter of Adam B. Crosbie, Edinburgh.

**JACKSON—COOPER.**—On December 1, by licence, at Christ Church, West Bromwich, by the Rev. C. H. Joberus, Mr. J. J. Jackson, Broad Street, Hereford (of the firm of Chave & Jackson, chemists), to Annie Louise, youngest daughter of Mr. B. Cooper, Pattingham.

#### DEATHS.

**GILLETT.**—On December 2, Mr. Joseph Gillett, homœopathic chemist, Southport. Aged 76. Mr. Gillett had been in business at Southport as a homœopathic chemist for thirty-five years, and was highly esteemed by his fellow-townsmen. He was a warm advocate of the temperance cause, and was prominent in many of the good works of the town.

**GILMOUR.**—At 67 High Street, Burntisland, N.B., on December 9, Christina Fowler, widow of the late Mr. Andrew Gilmour, pharmaceutical chemist.

**TOBACCO-SMOKE AND BACTERIA.**—Experiments conducted by Tassinari have demonstrated that tobacco-smoke has a powerful influence upon pathogenic micro-organisms, including those of cholera, anthrax, and pneumonia. In some cases the smoke so acted on the germs as to retard their development, and in others they appeared to be killed outright.

**DRUGS IN DOMINICA AND MONTSERRAT.**—Among the principal products of the island exported in 1887 were 492 bales bay leaves, of an average value of 20s. per bale; 933 gallons essential oils, at 12s. per gallon; 32 cwt. tamarrinds, worth 8s. each; 24,863 gallons of concentrated lime juice, at 6s. each; and 20,495 gallons raw lime juice, at 6d. each. The perfumery used in the island comes mostly from the United States, but drugs and soaps are generally taken from Great Britain. The shipments of lime juice (raw and concentrated) from Montserrat were worth 8,553*l.* in 1886, and 6,995*l.* in 1887, and of essential oil of limes 283*l.* in 1886, and 634*l.* in 1887. The Montserrat Company have lately commenced the cultivation of arrowroot, and have imported the necessary machinery for its manufacture, but the low price of this product in the market makes it very doubtful whether it will be profitable to manufacture it in large quantities, and its introduction is mainly in the nature of an experiment, and as an adjunct to the principal industry of the firm.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

THE Society was distinctly scientific this week. It met on Thursday—the night which is sacred to the learned societies. The principal business was a communication from the Research Laboratory upon

### THE CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACOLOGY OF THE NITRITES OF THE PARAFFIN SERIES.

This consisted of four papers:—(1) "Introductory," by Professor Dunstan; (2) "On Iso-butyl Nitrite," by Professor Dunstan and Mr. E. J. Woolley; (3) "On the Metameric Amyl Nitrates," by Professor Dunstan and Mr. W. L. Williams; and (4) "On the Constituents of Official Amyl Nitrite," by Professor Dunstan and Mr. E. J. Woolley. Following this were three papers, the first on "The Comparative Effects of Spirit of Nitrous Ether and Solution of Ethyl Nitrite," by Professor Leech; the second on "The Physiological Action of the Nitrates of Iso-butyl and Amyl," by Professor Cash; and a third on "The Effect of Iso amyl Nitrite," by Dr. Lauder Brunton.

When Professor DUNSTAN rose at 8.10 there was an excellent audience, and he proceeded at once to give a summary of the four papers with which his name was associated. After noting briefly the physiological action of the alcoholic and alkaline nitrates, which action has been found to be due to the nitrous radicle, Mr. Dunstan proceeded to say that the fœtal oil of commerce is a mixture of five bodies, viz., ethyl, propyl, isobutyl, alpha amyl, and beta-amyl alcohols. The first two of these are got rid of by washing, but the rest remain even after careful distillation, consequently the amyl nitrite of commerce is likely to be a mixture of the nitrates of these alcohols, and should it be made with nitric acid, as Mr. Dunstan feared, it will also contain oxidation bodies. Inferentially the therapeutic action of the nitrite must be variable and unreliable. It may also be asked, to what constituent is its main physiological action due? This was the kernel of the whole investigation, and, without going into the details, we may say that the investigators obtained pure iso-butyl alcohol by precipitation as a barium salt, and this was converted into the nitrite by means of sulphuric acid and sodium nitrite. The amyl alcohols were similarly prepared, the barium salts having different solubilities; but it was not without extreme care and repeated crystallisation that a condition of absolute purity was obtained. Finally, all the nitrates were available for the physiologists. Ethyl nitrite has been made in a pure state by Dunstan and Dymond. Professor Leech, experimenting with this, found that it had exactly the same action as spirit of nitrous ether of full strength, so far as the arterial effect is concerned; but neither had any marked effect on the skin or kidneys. Professor Cash reported that iso-butyl nitrite has a much more powerful action than the mixture of amyl nitrates; and Dr. Lauder Brunton and Mr. Bolton showed that commercial amyl nitrite is more active than iso-amyl nitrite, so that it would appear that iso-butyl nitrite is the important constituent of amyl nitrite B.P.

Dr. BRUNTON showed practically the action of amyl nitrite on the pulse, an experiment which created much interest. Then Professor BURDON SAUNDERSON eulogised the work which the Society is carrying out in the research laboratory, Sir MICHAEL FOSTER following on the same lines, in a characteristic and amusing speech, which was commended by Professor Armstrong, secretary of the Chemical Society. Mr. T. B. Groves and Mr. C. Ekin were asked to speak, but declined; and a vote of thanks followed. A large number of beautiful and interesting specimens were exhibited.

Mr. HOLMES called attention to a few specimens which were on the table, amongst them being a sample of saffron, purchased from a retail pharmacy, containing 70 per cent. of marigold florets and 10 per cent. of barium sulphate, the latter being found by Mr. L. Ough. The presence of a creosol dye was also proved by ether being coloured when shaken up with a little of the "saffron," the true drug imparting no colour to ether.

The PRESIDENT intimated that a special meeting will be held in January, when Mr. P. W. Squire will communicate a paper on "The Histology of an Aconite."

## Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday, December 5. Present—the President, Mr. James E. Brunker, M.A., in the chair; the Vice-President, Mr. Draper; Messrs. Allen, Hayes, Charles Evans, Merrin, Beggs, Grindley, Simpson, Dr. Collins and Dr. Montgomery.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters were received from Dr. Tweedy, Dr. Whitla, and Mr. Harry C. Draper, thanking the Council for having re-elected them examiners. A letter was received from the secretary of the City of Dublin Technical Schools asking for the decision of the Council upon the application made to them at their meeting in March last, to recognise the Chemical Laboratory there as a school certificates of attendance at which would be recognised by the Society. The Registrar was directed to reply that at as early a date as possible the school would be inspected by a committee.

### THE APOTHECARIES' "PRACTICAL PHARMACY."

A letter was read from Mr. E. McCreery S. Hill, M.P.S.I., of 5 Donore Place, Dublin, dated November 23, in which he called attention to the following facts:—Each candidate for the conjoint diplomas of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland is required before admittance to his "first professional" examination to present, besides other certificates, one of having been engaged in practical pharmacy for a period of three months. On October 25 he attended at the College of Surgeons for the purpose of entering his name for the examination to be held on November 5, 6, and 7. His pharmacy certificate was one signed by a member of the Council of the Society, Mr. William Hayes, and stated that he had been in his establishment as apprentice and assistant for a term of almost ten years. Dr. Jacob, under the instructions of the Apothecaries' Hall, refused this certificate because it was not signed by a *licentiate apothecary*, and referred him (Mr. Hill) to Dr. Montgomery as secretary of the Apothecaries' Hall. He brought the matter before a board meeting of the Hall on the following day, when Mr. Hayes's certificate was, the writer believed, unanimously rejected, although it was known that he held the diploma of the Society. He petitioned the committee of management under the conjoint schemes, held on November 1, stating that he had had his name placed on the medical students' register under date of November, 1879, that he held the diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society, and that he had been engaged in practical pharmacy for close on fifteen years. He received permission to present himself for examination "on condition that at his next examination he produced a certificate stating that he had been learning pharmacy in a school of pharmacy or from a licentiate apothecary for a period of three months." As he did not wish to lose six months he agreed to the condition, presented himself for the examination, and passed. "So that it will now be possible—Mr. Hill continued—to see a licentiate and member of your Society forced by the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland to go through the form of learning the pharmacy required by a first-year's medical student. I do not write this on my own behalf, because my promise in the matter has been given, and I certainly shall not seek to alter it; but it is a serious one for the licentiates of the Society, who, I know, are not aware that the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland will not—and I believe it is the only medical body in the world which will not—receive a pharmacy certificate from a pharmaceutical chemist."

The PRESIDENT: Is it a fact that the licence of this Society is not accepted as evidence of a man having put in "three months of practical pharmacy"? If so, it is very extraordinary.

Dr. MONTGOMERY: The rule established under the conjoint scheme since last November twelvemonth is that there must be a certificate of "three months' practical pharmacy in a clinical hospital, or in a school of pharmacy, or in the compounding department of a licentiate apothecary."

Mr. HAYES: Is not this an extraordinary thing, considering that the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland is the principal pharmaceutical body here, and that we require four years to



be spent in the study of practical pharmacy, in a way very different from what is required by that three months' rule?

The VICE-PRESIDENT: One would like to believe that there is some misapprehension about this; but if it has been done, surely Dr. Collins and Dr. Montgomery know why a society, of which they are honoured members, has been left out of the arrangement.

Dr. COLLINS: I was going to tell you why. The chief reason why that rule was passed was this—that a young man intending to go to the medical profession should be encouraged to become an apprentice to a general practitioner, such as an apothecary, where he would learn a good deal about children's diseases and ordinary diseases, which would be most important to him in his future career. He would have no such opportunity as that in the establishment of a pharmaceutical chemist; and therefore it was considered desirable that every encouragement should be given to young men to become apprentices for, say, twelve months to a licentiate apothecary.

The PRESIDENT: Your rule speaks of a "clinical hospital or a school of pharmacy." How many cases of children's diseases would a student see in your school of pharmacy? The only thing we can do with this letter is to refer it to a committee. It is a very serious matter, and, I think, a very serious breach of the privileges of this Society, that a man who, according to our regulations, must have served at least four years at practical pharmacy should be refused admission to an examination which only requires three months in a school of pharmacy. I really think we cannot allow this to pass unchallenged.

Dr. MONTGOMERY: There is no direct connection between the Pharmaceutical Society and the medical bodies.

Mr. ALLEN: It is an insult. There is no other word for it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: An insult of which two members of this Council were cognisant.

Mr. HAYES: I think Dr. Collins and Dr. Montgomery both feel the weakness of their arguments, and that it is a deliberate slight upon the Pharmaceutical Society.

Dr. COLLINS: I have told you what happened.

The PRESIDENT: I think we had better refer this matter to a committee.

Mr. ALLEN: I think that members of the Apothecaries' Hall who do such a thing should not sit on our board.

Dr. COLLINS: Well, I beg to resign my position on the board if you think it right.

The PRESIDENT: Any opinions on the matter should not be expressed so decidedly on short notice. I think it is a thing to be considered by a committee and reported upon.

Dr. MONTGOMERY: The plan I would advise you to adopt would be that the Council should send in a memorial.

The PRESIDENT: We will do nothing of the sort until we ascertain the facts of the case. We can only do that by referring the matter to a committee. When that committee reports it will be for the Council to take what steps they think fit.

Dr. COLLINS: That gentleman who wrote the letter had the rule before him.

The PRESIDENT: But we object to the rule as a breach of our privileges.

Dr. COLLINS: That is a different thing. You have a right to do anything you consider right as to getting the rule rescinded; but that gentleman had the rule before him, and if he acted without coming forward beforehand to ask was it absolutely necessary to comply with it, he has nothing to say for himself.

Mr. HAYES: I think, Dr. Collins, it would have been contrary to common sense for him to do any such thing. He felt that he had a far stronger position than your rule required. He had served an apprenticeship of ten years, and he had received the certificate of this Society which required four years' study of practical pharmacy.

Dr. COLLINS: I give you in my resignation now, on account of the unfriendly spirit in which this matter has been spoken of.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: There is none, sir. No gentlemen sitting at the table are more honoured than the two members of the Apothecaries' Hall who are here.

Dr. COLLINS: On account of the way in which the matter has been spoken of I resign my position here now; and I may say that I was not one of those who were very anxious,

or anxious at all, that the rule should be carried out; but it having been carried out, I am not going to be spoken of in that way.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Please, Dr. Collins, do not say that you will do anything yet.

Dr. MONTGOMERY: It is the result of the deliberations of the Board of the Apothecaries' Hall, and why we should tell this body that such and such a thing would be carried out, I do not see.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: It would have been a very friendly thing.

Dr. MONTGOMERY: I did not look at it in such a light at all. I did not think we were doing any harm. I think we were not bound to state anything about it here.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: A great slur has been cast on the competence of our men, of whom Dr. Montgomery himself has been in the position of examiner in practical pharmacy.

Dr. MONTGOMERY: The Apothecaries' Hall is a medical body. This is a pharmaceutical body. The Apothecaries' Hall has never accepted any other certificate than one from a licentiate apothecary as long as I have been connected with it.

The PRESIDENT: Is it not absurd, on the face of it, that a man who produces a certificate that he has been for four years engaged in practical pharmacy should, after he has got the licence of this Society, be compelled to go elsewhere to get a three months' certificate? It is perfectly absurd and monstrous.

Mr. HAYES: We would have been satisfied if Dr. Montgomery and Dr. Collins had opposed the passing of such a rule leaving us out in the cold.

The PRESIDENT: The only way now is to refer it to a committee. We cannot decide on such a matter now.

Dr. Collins then withdrew from the Council room, and was followed by Dr. Montgomery.

The PRESIDENT: I am sorry for Dr. Collins; but I think that a rule a year old being sprung on us in this way is monstrous.

The Registrar was directed to write to Mr. Hill acknowledging his communication with thanks.

Mr. HAYES moved that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Grindley, Evans, and the mover and seconder of the resolution, be appointed to consider the subject of the rejection of Mr. Hill's certificate by the Apothecaries' Hall.

Mr. ALLEN seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

#### OTHER BUSINESS.

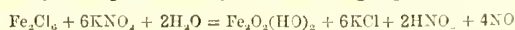
A letter from Mr. Martin R. Nugent, 131 George Street, Limerick, stated that in October, 1875, he passed the examination of the Apothecaries' Hall, and he held their certificate. Immediately afterwards he entered the Queen's College, Cork, attended lectures in anatomy, physiology, zoology, botany, elementary chemistry, natural philosophy and modern languages, and obtained certificates accordingly. After leaving the college he bound himself to the compounding business in Limerick, and had been compounding and dispensing medicines since. He could produce certificates from every doctor in the city as to the accuracy and dispatch with which he could compound; and he now asked to be allowed, without further preparation, to present himself for the final examination of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The PRESIDENT: We have no power to grant the request made in this letter. The substitute which is proposed does not meet our requirement.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. ALLEN, Mr. Robert Armstrong, of Cootehill, and Dr. John Smallwood Ward, of Lisburn, were elected members of the Society.

The Council then adjourned.

FERRIC CHLORIDE forms, by interaction with potassium nitrite, a brownish-red precipitate, nitric oxide being evolved. Pesci has studied the reaction, and believes that it may probably be represented by the following equation:—



The brown precipitate is probably metaferrous hydrate. Its reactions are totally different from those of ferric salts, but it is converted into ferric oxide by strong nitric acid.



## FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

**BAD CHLOROFORM IN THE HOSPITALS.**—Paris hospital surgeons are finding fault with the chloroform supplied by the Pharmacie Centrale. The article, they say, is unfit for anæsthetic purposes. They have in vain complained; the quality has not improved in the least; so now they appeal to the press as a last resort.

**NEW PROFESSORS**—M. Verne has been appointed to the chair of pharmacy and materia medica at the Grenoble school of medicine and pharmacy; M. Brissonnet to the same post in the Tours school of medicine and pharmacy; Dr. Magon, natural history, at Besançon; M. Labattut, chemistry and toxicology, *pro tem.*, at Grenoble.

**WHY ARABS OBJECT TO VACCINATION.**—When vaccine was first introduced in Algeria, the Arabs, although usually loth to receive the Frank's suspected favours, gratefully accepted vaccination because it protected them against the much-dreaded smallpox. But recently they have begun to refuse to be vaccinated, and the opposition was so sudden and general that it looked like the result of concerted action. A gentleman, an old resident, having at heart the welfare of the native population, has endeavoured to find out the cause of their objection. At first the Arabs remained very reticent, but at last an old sheik was prevailed upon to unbosom himself, and state their grounds for refusing to be inoculated. "Vaccine matter," he said, "has now become an article of commerce, and Jews control the trade, as they do everything profitable. To get the stuff cheaper they raise it on themselves, so that it is now Jewish virus that is tried to be forced upon us. Rather than be 'aggravated' with Mosaism, we prefer to risk the 'aggravation' of smallpox." Nothing could shake the old man's conviction. "We can stand inoculation with cow's blood," he added; "our warlike race is too hardy to become cowed (*arachie*). But be Jewed we never will."

**SACCHARIN PROHIBITED.**—By presidential decree, promulgated on December 2, the importation into France and Algeria of saccharin and saccharinated substances is henceforth prohibited. The Paris correspondence of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (September 1) announced the action taken at the time by the Consultative Commission of Hygiene for France, and gave their conclusions against saccharin almost word for word. The subject was too important to be left unnoticed. But no comments were added, save the surmise that the commission's advice would likely result in a partial prohibition of saccharin. Now, it will be noticed that the official order goes farther than the commission, since they only advised that the use of saccharin be forbidden in articles of food and drink, while the President has decreed the total prohibition of the foreign article.

**PHOSPHORESCENT COMPOUNDS.**—M. Edmond Becquerel, in a memoir read before the Academy of Sciences, has further contributed to our knowledge of this interesting class of chemicals. Recent experiments have led him to conclude that the presence of an alkaline compound is necessary to develop the full phosphorescent power of the sulphides, and the various tints imparted to them by bismuth, manganese, rubidium, &c. Chemically pure sulphide of calcium or strontium proved to be but slightly phosphorescent, and for a short time; while the addition of one per cent., or even half of one per cent., of either soda or lithia carbonate will suffice to render the compounds strongly and persistently phosphorescent after calcination. The foregoing explains why calcium sulphide prepared with calcined oyster-shells and sulphur will afford such bright phosphorescent powders, and why the same sulphide obtained from other natural products, such as gypsum, arragonite, &c., will emit differently coloured lights. The same is true with strontium sulphide, with this difference, however, that it is more sensitive to the influence of lithium than of sodium. With two per cent. of lithia carbonate a very bright green phosphorescence will be obtained. The barium compounds will be the object of a further communication.

**CHOICE OF EXPLOSIVES.**—After a series of experiments in the Servan-Livry mines, General-Inspector Haton has made an instructive official report on the explosives best adapted to

mines where fire-damp is common. Absolute security, he avers, cannot be expected when blasting; yet much difference exists between the various explosives. The old-fashioned black powder is by far the most dangerous, even with the most improved cartridges. The varieties of dynamite are preferable, but there is room for choice between them. An important point, common to all, is that when they are compelled to do their utmost mechanically they develop the least heat, and, therefore, are least liable to ignite fire-damp. Among dynamites the gummy sorts—that is, mixtures of nitroglycerine and gun-cotton—are the more dangerous, and the silicated the less so because they explode at lower temperatures. Experiments show that the maximum of security is obtained with binary mixtures of ammonia nitrate, either with dynamites exploding at high temperatures, or with such substances as cupro-ammonic nitrate, mononitro-naphthalene, binitrobenzene and octonitric cotton. The new mixtures, each requiring very exact calculations, are quite safe, comparatively; but they differ from the ammonia dynamites now offered for sale. The idea in the new compounds is to so lower the detonating temperature that fire-damp will not explode.

## GERMAN PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Berlin Correspondent.)

**SOME ENTERPRISE** is being shown at present by German houses in supplying new articles of materia medica for which we have hitherto been dependent on the English market.

**AN EXHIBITION** will be held in Hamburg next year of crude materials connected with local industries. It is anticipated that the German colonies will contribute their various products so as to show under one roof the resources of their national wealth. In instructions which have been issued intending exhibitors are recommended to ship goods in a dry state.

**SUGAR IN DIPHTHERIA.**—A medical man in Frankfort named Lorey tried in eighty cases of diphtheria the application of sugar to the larynx. He observed that the membranes were considerably decreased if the powder were simply blown on to the diseased surfaces through a glass tube. The sugar exercised not only disinfectant properties, but was of great value on account of its solvent action on the false membrane. Dr. Lorey considers the agent to be useful not only with children but also with adults, and in view of the success he obtained with it, it would seem to be worthy of further trial.

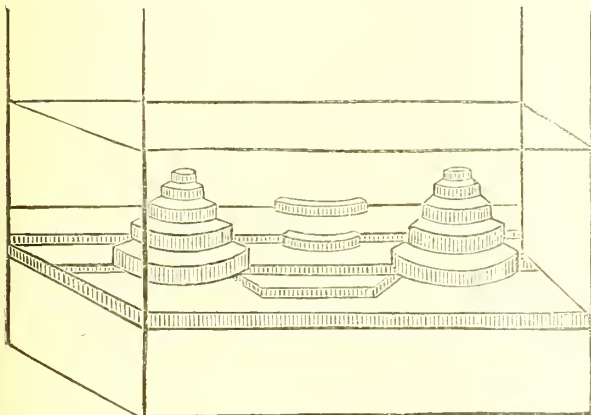
**THE CELEBRATION** of the seventieth birthday of Professor von Pettenkofer, of Munich, has just taken place. Hygiene is Professor Pettenkofer's speciality, but a great number of chemico-physiological researches are recorded under his name. To Englishmen he is best known as the discoverer of a test for sugar in bile. The occasion of his seventieth year was celebrated in the most enthusiastic manner. Besides a great dinner which was given in his honour, congratulations poured in from medical societies, from universities, and from royalty and nobility. The town of Munich provided a sum of 500*l.* to form a scholarship for scientific and humanitarian purposes, to bear his name. The town of Leipzig also sent 250*l.* to found a memorial scholarship to be distributed as a prize for work in hygiene.

**A GERMAN "WIDOW'S CLAUSE."**—Not very long since the regulation came into force that recently-granted licences for pharmacies could not be sold by the possessor during the first ten years of the holding. It recently happened that two licences became vacant by the death of the licensee very soon after they were granted. A good deal of interest was excited as to what steps the Government would take under these circumstances; they might on the one hand take back the licences, or, on the other, allow the relatives to make what profit they could by selling them. The authorities, however, have now decided that the licences should be rewritten, and the heirs given the right to obtain from the new licensee a certain amount—approved by the Government—for the taking over the stock and fittings.



## CHEMISTS' WINDOWS FOR CHRISTMAS.

MR. G. PADLEY, High Street, Boston, sends the following "rough sketch" of his idea, and explains it by the appended remarks. The centre of the sketch is filled with Christmas presents, flanked on the spectator's left by a stand of toilet requisites, and on the other side by a stand of culinary necessities. The end of the enclosure next to the culinary necessities is occupied with a mirror; the other end is the lobby entrance.



Mr. Padley explains his plan thus:—

**"Toilet Requisites.**—In this section are placed hair-restorer, limes and glycerine, milk of cucumber, Rimmel's toilet vinegar, glycerine, glycerine and rose-water, hair-wash, liquid tooth-wash, vaseline, vaseline pomade, pomade for hair, glycerine jelly, tooth-powder in boxes and bottles, tooth-powder jars, violet powder in boxes, puffs, glass puff-jars, puff pots and boxes, lip salve, camphor ball, toilet soaps, cold cream, tincture of myrrh and borax, sal volatile, and cosmetics.

**"Culinary Necessaries.**—This section contains essences of almonds, lemon, vanilla, raspberry, and strawberry, liquid cochineal, bottles of lemon kali, lemonade powders, gazogene powders; temperance drinks, as lime-juice, ginger, orange, lemon, pineapple, peppermint, black currant, cherry, and raspberry; cordials—pints and half-pints, principally latter; salad oil, salad cream, essence of rennet, and honey.

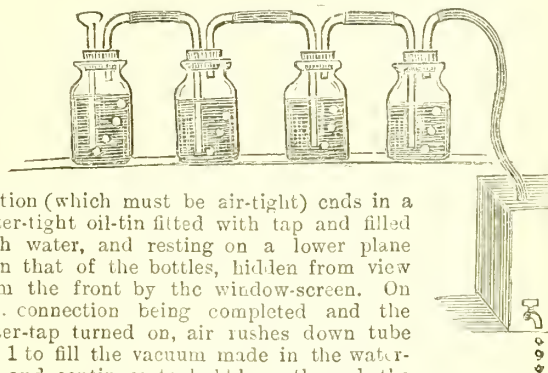
**"Christmas Presents.**—This is the most striking section in the window, and will prove the most remunerative. Arranged in it are the following novelties:—Southall's Japanese bamboo-cane baskets, containing bottle of perfume, bag of sachet powder, bottle of glycerine jelly, and either a bottle of brilliantine or a box of lip salve, or bottle of bandoline or box of camphor ice. Similar baskets (smaller), lined with art-shaded satin, containing bottle of perfume, bags of sachet powder. Model hampers (large and small) with miniature tally, lined with satin or plush, containing bottle of perfume, smelling-bottle, and one or more of following, according to size:—Camphor ball, menthol, lip salve, glycerine jelly. Somebody's Luggage—carpet bags (miniature), containing bottle of perfume. Flasks of eau de Cologne, half-dozen boxes of ditto; stoppered fancy cut-glass toilet bottles. Various perfumes, all sizes. Fancy scent bottles; miniature perfumes in half-dozen boxes. Boxes of toilet soap, moulded and coloured to represent various fruits. At the bottom of window an assortment of smelling-bottles.

"In various parts of the window are placed a few fairy lamps and Bourne & Johnson's coloured night-light glasses. When these are lighted in addition to the gas-jets, the chemist's window will compare very favourably with that of any other tradesman at Christmas."

Mr. Joseph Boyle, 285 Duke Street, Glasgow, offers the following suggestion:—

"Chemists searching for a novel window advertisement likely to double the sale of their winter specialties—cough

mixture, toothache essence, &c.—might do so by making them the background of an 'aspirator,' arranged for window as shown in sketch. Four 'Woulff' double-neck wash-bottles or four transparent w. m. shop-rounds are nearly filled with tinted liquids, glycerine or water, and are connected by india-rubber and glass tubing  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch diameter, as shown. The con-



nection (which must be air-tight) ends in a water-tight oil-tin fitted with tap and filled with water, and resting on a lower plane than that of the bottles, hidden from view from the front by the window-screen. On the connection being completed and the water-tap turned on, air rushes down tube No. 1 to fill the vacuum made in the water-tin, and continues to bubble up through the series of liquids until the tap ceases to drip, upon which the tin can be refilled with water, and the action recommences.

"The above seen from the front at night in a brilliant window would have a telling effect on the popular imagination, and induce belief in, and purchase of, specialties manufactured apparently by so beautiful a process."

The following are suggestions made by other correspondents:—

A groundwork of cotton wool with frost crystals thrown upon it. An ice-bound ship in the centre of this, laden with own proprietaries; camphor blocks represent the ice. A background of Winchester quarts full of cod liver oil, chemical food, quinine and iron tonic, and other preparations, with prices marked per bottle, &c., or per oz. The quinine and iron tonic colour can be made from canary dye, and the cod-liver oil colour can be imitated also with this dye. Opaque fairy lamps amongst the wool, shades of colour thrown down upon the wool, if desirable, by coloured papers on top of window under the gas. The words "Merry Xmas," each letter being cut out of lint, stuck on red flannel ground or white paper; pyramids of specialties, and on the flat ground 2d. sample perfumes; strewn about, presentation boxes of perfumes, fancy colour-boxes, boxes containing complete set of toilet requisites; the silver tree in bottle.

R. DUCKERING, care of Mr. J. Shemmonds,  
Winton, Bournemouth.

I would strongly recommend a full display of cut-glass bottles (toilet, salts, &c.), and an unusually large display of perfumes. These ought to be arranged on glass shelves if possible, and the window ought to have the appearance of being quite full, yet overcrowding must be carefully avoided. The shelves of perfumery might be relieved by a few nice ornamental sprays, and sachets in boxes suitable for the season ought to be peeping out from behind at suitable points. Where practicable a jet of gas (albo-carbon) should be conducted into the centre of the window near the top, and surrounded by a pink globe of delicate tint. This gives a very pretty effect to the cut glass, as well as serving to draw special attention to the establishment.

DAVID REID, 3 Newland Terrace, Kensington, W.

A very effective window decoration may be made by festooning the front of the windows (like curtains) with strings of fairy lamps of various colours, and having in the centre of the window a small larch or other Xmas tree, upon the branches of which fleeces of wool are so disposed as to imitate snow, and from which hang various light articles, such as sample bottles of proprietary perfumes, sample boxes toilet powders, scent-sachets, &c. The window bottom may be covered with seasonable novelties, such as perfume-cases, smelling-bottles, boxes of chemical magic, &c.

T. D. WRIGHT, Southport.

[We hope to conclude our report of this competition and to award the prize next week.]



## TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

**T**HE *Trade Marks Journal* publishes the following notice:—"Any person who has good grounds for objection to the registration of any of the following marks may, within two months of the date of this journal, give notice in duplicate at the Patent Office, in the form 'J,' in the second schedule to the Trade Marks Rules, 1883, of opposition to such registration." The address of the Patent Office is Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.

*From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 28, 1888.*

- "DENTALINE" over figure of a smiling woman's head, with "The queen of liquid dentifrices" underneath; for liquid dentifrice. By F. Gartside, 71 Waterloo Street, Glasgow. 68,816.
- "IODIZED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA," and other wording, on fancy label; for sarsaparilla. By T. H. Cripps, 51 Poonamallee Road, Madras. 71,495.
- "KARILPA"; for perfumery. By W. S. Thompson, Old Bailey, E.C. 74,985.
- "SANTE," on double star; for a medicine. By L. D. Prince, 159 Stretford Road, Manchester. 79,281.
- "TEERAH"; for a cough mixture and medicines. By W. C. Hebden, Albany Works, Winding Road, Halifax. 79,405.
- "J. MASON HOWE'S LIVER TONIC"; for medicine. By J. M. Howe, Kendal. 79,524.
- Figure of a double-bodied monster; for chemical substances (Class 1). By Hegt & Co., Rangoon. 79,847.
- "CORDER'S 'THREE FISH' BRAND NORTH SHIELDS," and figure of three fishes overlapping; for cod-liver oil. By W. S. Corder & Co., Low Lights, North Shields. 79,869.
- "EVANGELIST'S CURE," and figure of a winged bull's head, on label; for a patent medicine. By C. Montague, 8 Quadrant Road, Buxton. 79,938.
- "J. H. WILLIAMS' SELF-DIGESTIVE COD-LIVER OIL"; for cod-liver oil. By J. H. Williams, 110 Cheltenham Road, Bristol. 80,136.

*From the "Trade Marks Journal," December 5, 1888.*

- "MITRE" under figure of a mitre, "Mitre" alone, and figure of a mitre alone; for sweetmeats and confectionery. By Allen & Ilanburys, Plough Court, E.C. 59,954, 63,140-1.
- "MASON'S FOAMINE," and other wording, on label; for a compound to produce foam on beer; "Mason's Original Extract or Essence of Herbs," and other wording, on label (two forms); for a preparation for the production of non-alcoholic herb beer. By Thomas Mason, trading as Newball & Mason, Nottingham. 66,439, 66,443, 66,445.
- "GRINDLEY'S PINE VARNISH," for varnishes, black varnishes, &c.; "Grindley's Sanitary Fluid," for disinfectants, carbolated creosote, carbolic powders, &c.; "Grindley's Petroleum Jelly," for petroleum jelly; and "Grindley's Coal Tar," for Stockholm, Archangel, and other tars (each mark has the words "Pioneer Brand" additional). By John Grindley, trading as Grindley & Co., Upper North Street, Poplar, E. 71,748-51.
- "J. A. POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER," and other wording, on fancy round label; for complexion powder. By J. A. Pozzoni Medicated Complexion Powder Company, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A. 77,331.
- "EUREKA"; for butter colouring, annatto, essence of rennet, &c. By Eureka Company, Christiana, Norway. 77,551.
- "ALOFAS"; for chemical substances (Class 3). By D. Younger, 22 Ledbury Road, Bayswater. 78,190.
- "TALISMAN," in script; for preparations for rheumatism and the like. By H. Neilson, 121 Annfield Street, Dennistoun, Glasgow. 78,475.

- "NEALGOS," and other wording, on label; for a preparation of opium. By Ainsworth, Clayton & Jowett, Blackburn. 78,778.
- "DAY & SONS' HUSKOLINE," and other wording, on label; for a veterinary preparation. By Day & Sons, Crewe. 79,391.
- "PILON'S GOYEWFO"; for anodyne liniment. By C. C. Pilon, 138 Tufnell Park Road, Holloway, N. 79,426.
- "ROBERTSON'S SPECIFIC FOR RHEUMATICS"; for a medicine. By J. Robertson, Glenowen Clynder, Gareloch. 79,757.
- "MEDICATED GRAIN CAKES FOR HORSES AND CATTLE," on fanciful device of horse-shoes; for medicated grain-cakes. By W. F. K. van Bylevelt, trading as The Medicated Grain Cake Company, 65 Mildmay Road, N. 79,767.
- "PASTA MACK," on label, and signature; for perfumery. By H. Mack, Ulm o/D. 80,009.
- "SWEETNESS ITSELF," and other wording, on label, for a perfume. By C. T. R. Pars, trading as The Sweetness Perfumery Company, Thrapston. 80,064.
- "THE SWINE'S FRIEND," and figures of a boy, a pig's head, and a bean; for pig powders. By R. E. Handson, Kirton in Holland. 80,147.

*From the "Trade Marks Journal," December 12, 1888.*

- "ARGONAUT 1d. HOUSEHOLD DYES" and other wording on label, for mineral dyes; "Argonaut Aladdin Boot Polish" and other wording on label, for a boot polish; "Argonaut Ladies' and Children's Boot and Shoe Dressing" on label, for a dressing; and "Argonaut," for plate powder and other goods in Class 50. By A. W. Obicini, trading as Hudson & Co., and The Argonaut Varnish Company, George Yard, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 79,972-5.
- Fancy label, bearing portrait and such wording as "For external use only"; for an embrocation. By J. Baker, 150 Mary Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham. 77,014.
- "PROPERTY'S STANDARD EMBROCATION" and other wording on label; for an embrocation for veterinary purposes. By B. Beddow & Sons, 142 Battersea Park Road, S.W. 77,135.
- "NON-SECRET" and signature of depositors; for medicines. By F. Stearns & Co., Detroit, Michigan. 78,059.
- "RÁKÓCZY" and "Rákóczy János"; for mineral and aerated waters. By Loser Bros., Buda-Pest. 78,623-4.
- "NEW PATENT OXYGEN WATER" and other wording; for an aerated water. By Brin's Oxygen Company (Limited), Connaught Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W. 78,718.
- "FRUITETTE" and figure of a basket of fruit; for beverages and cordials. By H. Spring, trading as Spring & Co., 11 Market Place, Brigg. 79,072.
- "ELDER'S WONDERFUL COMPOUND CHIRAYTA AND VALERIAN PILLS"; for pills. By Emma Elder, trading as C. Elder, 33 Caledonian Road, N.W. 79,517.
- "TEETH LOZENGES" on label; for a medicated lozenge. By J. T. Roe, trading as the Teeth Lozenge Company, 37 Farringdon Street, E.C. 79,678.
- "DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S GERMAN ASTHMA CURE"; for a medicinal preparation. By R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A. 80,225.
- Elaborate device and designation of depositors on label (two forms); for chemical products, Class 1. By the Farbenfabriken vormals Fred. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld. 80,309-10.
- "DEATH TO THE WEEDS" and figure of skull and cross-bones on label; for a preparation for killing weeds. By Deighton & Smith, Bridgnorth. 80,528.
- "GREATHEART'S TRUSS" and other wording on label; for trusses and supports for the spine. By R. G. Britnell, trading as Robert Greatheart, 200 Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, N. 80,558.
- "CRÉMELINE"; for a chemical preparation for dyeing. By H. G. Wilson, 199 Hall Street, Stockport. 80,561.



## BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

*Re J. E. S. PHILLIPS, 7 Wells Street, Jermyn Street.*

THIS bankrupt was formerly a member of the firm of Oelrichs & Co., Mincing Lane. He applied on Thursday to Mr. Registrar Brougham at the London Bankruptcy Court for his order of discharge. The receiving order was made on the debtor's own petition in August last. His statement of affairs showed liabilities amounting to 32,464*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* due to twenty-seven creditors, and assets estimated by the bankrupt to realise a surplus of 30*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* from securities in the hands of creditors; but as the securities do not appear to belong to the bankrupt, the assets were not estimated by the Official Receiver to be of any value to the estate. In 1881 the bankrupt entered into partnership with two others as general merchants, their capital consisting of 2,400*l.*, borrowed money, brought in by the bankrupt, and 1,378*l.* and 100*l.* provided by the other partners respectively. At the end of 1883, owing to a sudden fall in prices of produce, they found their business to be in such a state that they had to try and make an arrangement with their creditors, whose claims then amounted to about 50,000*l.* They proposed to pay a composition of 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound; but in consequence of the failure of a bank at Bremen, which was assisting them in the matter, the arrangement was only carried out upon liabilities amounting to about 17,000*l.* In 1885 the partnership was dissolved, when one of the partners went to Africa, but the bankrupt continued to trade, without any capital, with the other partner until 1886. He was afterwards out of employment until March, 1888, when he became clerk to a company at an annual salary of 150*l.* Mr. Cooper Willis said he was instructed to oppose the application on behalf of Messrs. Sargent & Sons, who had proved against the estate for 800*l.* He charged three offences against the bankrupt, viz. making a previous arrangement with his creditors, continuing to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent, and contracting the debt due to his clients without having reasonable or probable expectation of being able to pay it. Messrs. Sargent & Co. had advanced money to Oelrichs & Co. in February, 1884, upon a parcel of cassia, and held the dock warrants for the same. The price of this commodity decreased very considerably, with the result that the value of the cassia was very much less than the amount of the advances made thereon by the opposing creditors. Three bills, making the debt in question, were then given to Messrs. Sargent & Sons as further security for their advances. The examination was continued by Mr. Cooper Willis, with a view to proving that at the time of giving these bills the bankrupt's firm was in such a state of insolvency that they must have known that they could not meet them as they became due. The bankrupt, however, asserted that these acceptances were given prior to the making of the arrangement with the bank at Bremen, and that, although they had then lost money over the cassia, they were largely interested in other goods. They expected to meet these bills by the assistance of the Bremen bank and by an improvement in prices. After considerable discussion, the learned Registrar, in giving judgment, said the offence charged by Mr. Willis, of contracting debts without reasonable expectation of being able to pay them, had not been proved, therefore he had not to deal with that at all. He found, however, that the bankrupt had been guilty of the other two offences charged, although there were many mitigating circumstances in connection with them. Upon those grounds the discharge was suspended for three months.

*Re GEORGE JULIER, 13 St. George's Street, St. George's-in-the-East, Mineral Water Manufacturer.*

MR. REGISTRAR BROUGHAM presided on November 30 at the London Bankruptcy Court, when this debtor appeared for his public examination. Mr. Aldridge conducted the examination on behalf of the Official Receiver, and a representative of Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe, of Manchester, petitioning creditors, also questioned the bankrupt. Accounts filed showed total debts 723*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, of which 683*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* was unsecured, and no assets. In reply to Mr. Aldridge, the bankrupt said he commenced business as above in 1876

without any capital of his own. He borrowed money to enable him to make a start, and had since borrowed other sums, making a total amount of 500*l.* owing to that creditor, who held a bill of sale over the property. Interest had been paid for the money at different times; in some instances a weekly sum of 10*s.* had been charged. All these payments were entered in a book, which he promised to send to the Official Receiver. The failure was mainly caused by the slackness of trade and by his having had three fires upon his premises. The last one occurred about six years ago; he was insured in a fire office then, but the insurance only partially covered the loss. A further loss of 300*l.* was incurred by an action he took against a late partner in an eating-house business. He admitted that he had known of his insolvency for some time past, and that he had kept no books of account showing his business transactions. He had never failed before. The bankrupt was then allowed to pass his examination.

*Re JOHN NEAL, 8 and 10 Barber Lane, and Gladstone Avenue, Luton, Druggist.*

AT the first meeting of creditors in this case Mr. Oscar Berry, of London Bridge, was appointed trustee. The statement of affairs shows liabilities to unsecured creditors 1,578*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, against assets 665*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* The Official Receiver observes that the receiving order was made on the debtor's own petition. He commenced business in May, 1886, with 100*l.* capital. He has kept books, but they do not sufficiently disclose his financial position.

The public examination was held on December 11 at the London Bankruptcy Court. In reply to the Official Receiver, the debtor said that he was insolvent six months ago, but kept on by the advice of Messrs. Newson & Co., his principal creditors, as he had in hand a bleaching invention which he thought valuable. His experiments on a small scale had cost him between 30*l.* and 40*l.*, testing it on a large scale would cost 20*l.* to 30*l.* One or two people had been to him about buying it, and a sum of 1,500*l.* had been mentioned. At this stage, the trustee not being present, it was thought advisable to adjourn in case he (the trustee) had any questions to put, otherwise the examination would be considered as closed.

*Re CHARLES WATKYN DE LACY EVANS, 73 Portland Road, Notting Hill, Surgeon.*

THIS debtor also practised formerly at 40 Davies Street and at 40 Brook Street, Grosvenor Square. A receiving order was made on November 9, and a statement of affairs has now been issued by the Official Receiver. The accounts show unsecured creditors for 1,159*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; creditors for rent and wages, 171*l.* 16*s.*; assets, consisting of book debts, estimated to produce 102*l.* 13*s.*, and a deficiency of 1,228*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* The debtor has been adjudged bankrupt, and an order for summary administration has been made. It appears that the bankrupt sold his practice at Chelsea in 1881 for 800*l.*, which he applied in payment of his then debts, and he attributes his insolvency to his expenses having been subsequently in excess of his income, owing to his inability to work up a sufficient connection, partly through his having been laid up for a long time by an accident, and partly through the action of pressing creditors; also to liabilities in respect of accommodation bills, for which he received no consideration. The first meeting of creditors is called for next Tuesday, and January 18 is appointed for the public examination of the debtor at the London Bankruptcy Court.

*Re HEATON CLARK HOWARD, 185 Clapham Road, Surgeon and Medical Practitioner.*

IN this case a receiving order was made on November 15, and accounts have since been filed which show: Creditors unsecured, 350*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; a fully secured creditor, 145*l.*, holding security estimated to be worth 200*l.*; and preferential creditors for rent and rates, 53*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The assets consist of good book debts, 41*l.* 4*s.*; bad and doubtful book debts amounting to 164*l.* 9*s.*, including the estimated surplus of 55*l.* from the security; and, after deducting the preferential



claims, are estimated at 87*l.* 9*s.*, and the deficiency at 263*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* According to the observations of the Official Receiver, the debtor states that he commenced practice in 1881 in partnership, which was dissolved in October, 1884. The following month a receiving order was made against him. His estate then showed, debts, 775*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; and assets, 3*l.* 11*s.* A composition of 1*s.* in the pound was approved by the Court, and paid to the creditors, and he continued to practise. At the first meeting of creditors, to be held shortly, the debtor will submit a proposal for the payment of a composition to the creditors in full satisfaction of their claims.

## Gazette.

### PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Wasserberger, A., & Wantzen, A. (under the style of the Laundry Blue Company), Park Road North, South Acton, blue manufacturers.

### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1833.

#### RECEIVING ORDEES.

Jeeves, William, Ramsgate, veterinary surgeon.

Lake, William Wellington, St. Mary's Road, Waltham-stow, surgeon.

Masen, Joseph, Lostock Gralam, Cheshire, veterinary surgeon.

May, John (trading as John May & Sons), Sheffield, aerated-water manufacturer.

#### ADJUDICATIONS.

Comer, Frank, Queen's Gate, Kensington, dentist.

Jeeves, William, Ramsgate, veterinary surgeon.

Johnson, Charles William (trading as Miller & Johnson), Mark Lane, City, Banham, Essex, and Chebent, Hertfordshire, chemical manure manufacturer.

Leon, Marcus (trading as Leon Bros. & Co.), Union Court, Old Broad Street and Lenthall Road, Dalston, merchant.

May, John (trading as John May & Sons), Sheffield, aerated-water manufacturer.

#### FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Evans, Charles Watkyns De Lacy, Portland Road, Notting Hill, late of Davies Street and Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, surgeon—December 18, Bankruptcy Buildings, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; January 18, 34 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Howard, Heaton Clark, Clapham Road, Lambeth, surgeon and medical practitioner—December 14, 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn; January 18, 34 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Hutchinson, Benjamin, Nottingham, mineral-water manufacturer—December 18, Official Receiver's offices, Nottingham; January 11, County Court House, Nottingham.

Mason, Joseph, Lostock Gralam, Cheshire, veterinary surgeon—December 19, Royal Hotel, Crewe.

Wren, Augustus Burney, Manchester, veterinary surgeon—December 18, Official Receiver's offices, Manchester; December 21, Court House, Manchester.

#### NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Woodliffe, Alfred, Bridlington, Yorkshire, chemist—first and final div. of 16*s.* 6*d.*, December 14, Mr. F. Creaser's, 93 High Street, Bridlington.

#### ORDER ON APPLICATION TO APPROVE SCHEME.

Cox, Henry Frederick (trading as H. F. Cox & Co.), Thornton Heath, and Chickland Street, Whitechapel, chemical manufacturer—scheme approved. Receiving order rescinded.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR DEBTORS' DISCHARGE.

Baker, Alfred, jun., Regent Street, chemist—January 17, High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy.

Clayton, William, late of Hammersmith Road, now of King Street, Hammersmith, doctor of medicine—January 17, High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy.

Cook, Augustus, Eastbourne, dental surgeon—January 10, Town Hall, Eastbourne.

Dards, Joseph, Old Kent Road and London Road, mineral-water manufacturer—January 17, High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy.

### EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER OF DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deeds of arrangement with creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision, in the Act, making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Radclyffe, Robert Caygill Tom, 16, 17, and 18 Wrotesley Street, Birmingham, and 1 Torquay Villas, Stratford Road, Sparkhill, dry-salter. Trustee: E. M. Sharp, Birmingham, C.A. Secured creditors, 1,093*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Date, November 29; filed, December 6; unsecured liabilities, 1,306*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*; estimated net assets, 910*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Anglo-American Condensed Milk Company, London ..	85
Barratt, Tagant & Pochin, London .. .. .	30
Barton & Sons, Ipswich .. .. .	15
Behrens, Emil, Hamburg .. .. .	20
Berry, William, Manchester .. .. .	13
Bird, A., & Sons, Birmingham .. .. .	54
Brown & Poisson, London .. .. .	13
Burgess, J., & Sons, London .. .. .	11
Butlin, P. M., Birmingham .. .. .	193
Cadbury Brothers, Birmingham .. .. .	22
Carpenter, Charles, London .. .. .	47
Colman, J. & J., London .. .. .	28
Cox, Westwick & Co., London .. .. .	15
Epps, J., & Co., London .. .. .	29
Fry, J. S., & Sons, Bristol .. .. .	24
Harker, G., & Co., London .. .. .	39
Hedley & Widdows, Liverpool .. .. .	64
Hudson, R. S., Liverpool .. .. .	65
Jones, O., & Co., London .. .. .	20
Keen, Robinson & Co., London .. .. .	16
Kerfoot, Thomas, Manchester .. .. .	11
King, W. & G., Nottingham .. .. .	13
Masse, L., London .. .. .	16
Mellor & Co., Worcester .. .. .	15
Midland Vinegar Company, Birmingham .. .. .	25
Neave, J. R., & Co., Salisbury .. .. .	10
North of England Preserve Company, Birmingham .. .. .	21
Patent Borax Company, Birmingham .. .. .	21
Rifley, R., Liverpool .. .. .	16
Sanger, J. M., London .. .. .	39
Synington, W., & Co., Harlboro' .. .. .	31
Thorn, D., & Co., Manchester .. .. .	16
Wright, W. D., & Co., London .. .. .	12

#### Creditors fully Secured.

Birmingham Incorporated Building Society .. ..	600
Clay, John, Birmingham .. .. .	11
Lloyds Barnetts & Bosanquets Bank (Limited) .. ..	166
Shakespeare, William, Birmingham .. .. .	20
Thompson, Miss S. R., Birmingham .. .. .	307

Tillotson, Septimus Brown, 22 Bridge Street, Darwen, dry-salter and patent medicine vendor. Trustee: W. Hutchinson, Bolton, manufacturing chemist. Date, December 1; filed, December 8; unsecured liabilities, 793*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*; estimated net assets, 125*l.*

Ainsworth, Mrs., Darwen .. .. .	80
Barclay & Sons, London .. .. .	18
Bellerby, —, Southport .. .. .	13
Clay, Dodd & Co., Liverpool .. .. .	83
Colman, J., & Co., Norwich .. .. .	29
Forrest, T., Darwen .. .. .	102
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds .. .. .	25
Holmes, W., Ulverston .. .. .	13
Hutchinson & Co., Bolton .. .. .	15
Jackson, W. & H., Liverpool .. .. .	11
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Hull .. .. .	18
Newbery & Sons, London .. .. .	18
Northern Daily Telegraph, Blackburn .. .. .	12
Parker, J., Birmley .. .. .	40
Parker & Cliffe, Blackburn .. .. .	10
Peel, J., Huberham .. .. .	86
Royce & Sons, Middleton .. .. .	14
Sanger, J., & Sons, London .. .. .	35
Storry, Wilty & Co., Hull .. .. .	19



## AT THE COUNTER.

ENTER a little girl (shop full of people): "Please for a powder for a baby six months old; one you made yourself."  
BLUE BONNET.

MESSRS. WILSON & SON, Harrogate, tell us a lady came this afternoon and asked for "a soft gentleman's hat-brush." It was difficult to suppress a smile.

THIS is how the old old story is told in the Isle of Wight: "4 P Bossum of Piffey, 4 P Sweet spirit ninter, 3 P essenus Quibub, 1 Higy Potash."

IN THE STATES.—Customer: "Have you anything for the removal of superfluous hair?" Boy assistant: "Yes, sir; there's a bottle of our celebrated hair elixir. One dollar, please." Customer: "But that's intended to make the hair grow." Boy (whispering): "I know that's what it says on the label; but you take my word, and try a bottle."

MR. C. W. BOOTH, Derby, sends us a large batch. Among his collection we find "Fires Boalstone," "Aside of lamon," "Qubal powder," "pennth onion buriss" (mel boracis), "Classical Secret acid" (acid. acet. glacial.), "Essings of cloth" (ol. caryoph.), "Bitter arrows," "Galvanised magnesia," "Kilian."

"CARBINATED VINE" is not a difficult one, but "1*l*. bitterlice balls for sore throat" seems to offer room for conjecture. "1*l*. Herwalm" is explainable when it is found that some syrup of buckthorn and syrup of squills is wanted with it. "Information powder for a child 8 months old" is as near as they often get; but the economical parent who sent for "1*l*. powder to share two babies" did not get the ha'porth of medical treatment for each which she apparently wanted.

In another parcel sent us we find also most of the old stock variations on ipecac., hiera picra, and the rest. Among those which strike us as more or less novel and ingenious are "1*l*. man de roses" (Mindererus), "Perry Garrick," "As-at-ti-castic" (a rather laboured attempt at acetic acid), and in the same lot "Acaset Aset"; "sarpraler bools" indicates a confusion of ideas between sarsaparilla and salprunella, but the "bools" governs the meaning.

WORCESTERSHIRE customers seem to be capable of some ingenuity in the way of the twisting of the names of drugs, if we may judge from the following list:—"1*l*. stick of Pillowrough," "Salts for Nell for soar mouth," "Coddeldelime," "Sitered of Magincher," and "Cammalmine Blows" (camomile flowers). Seidlitz powders are asked for as "Sizliss," "Cierites," and "Sutliss" powders. There is also an order for "6*l*. perlexion of pertace and how to be taken"—which is probably some compound of copaiba, but which we do not know.

"RESEDA" has made up the following list of curiosities:—"Cargil for killing Smoke"—archil; "Winter's gestin phils"—indigestion pills; "boscorn"—buckthorn; "lemon ment for Rumatikis"—liniment for rheumatics; "chube Brush—tube brush; "salmon of Monex"—sal ammoniac; "chihana piper"—cayenne pepper; "newialovayr ball"—neuralgic ball, menthol; "Reconnett for dog"—areca nut; "Olyx Asid"—oxalic acid; "luckerdish powder"—liquorice powder; "apeth of Elom, peneth lug wood, and Copres"—alum, logwood, copperas; "yeller Maselica"—yellow basilicon; "silrid of maganisia"—citrate of Magnesia; "camoil flours"—chamomile flowers.

WE are indebted to a London firm (West) for the next packet. A fashionable lady sends for "Perxoide of Igenia or golden hair wash." A very particular customer sends for "Steadman's Powder too ease." Curious how the tendency

to incorrect orthography will assert itself—where were the "too ease" when the writer himself ventured on the familiar Steadman? "One tin of the contents of milk" is written on a scrap of paper the back of which contains some French words. This, perhaps, explains the confusion. But "harrowmatic viager" is, we fear, genuine cockney. "Dirattic Ball for a Cabman," "Reacer nut one peny Doctor Birds," "Vimeky" (fenugreek) and "jenshon," both occurring in a recipe for condition powders, show that London chemists have to fill country-like orders sometimes. The next customer seems to have known more of science than of spelling. He writes for "1*l*. of acwie Fortus with a few drops of Morrow Atic in it for triing Gold."

CORRESPONDENTS kindly send us a great number of badly-written, badly-spelt, and ungrammatical orders they receive. Those with anything like novelty about them, however, are rare, and we do not think there is much humour in the perennial struggles of the *oi polloi* to correctly enuncia teeither in speech or writing, ipecacuanha or hiera picra. We do not forget, either, that the great savants of the British Pharmaceutical Conference got lost on the former word once. A few years ago one of their programmes announced a paper with some connection with "ipecachuana."

We should hardly have expected from aristocratic Kensington an order "anti Bill yeas pills 1*l*," which is, however, sent us out of that locality. From an East-end pharmacy, "Busy Bee" sends us specimens which show how strong the German element is there. One customer, for example, wants "kutchenill salol of tate and meuts sugar" mixed. Few chemists, we suppose, would know enough of the extra-dictionary language of the Fatherland to give radix althææ for what looks like "Indices most tie," but that is what we are told was meant. We hope the aqua anisi supplied met the requirements of the youthful party alluded to in the following note:—"Please will you be so kind and give me that thing for the baby to drink because he don't know what you calls it that the babys queaky."

"SODA CARB." sends us the following as reminiscences of his apprenticeship:—"Chemist's wife in kitchen busy with her domestic duties, part of which consisted in cutting up stalks of rhubarb for the family pie. One small Arab spies out the operation, and calls out to his companion in rags, "Hi, Bill! cum an' see 't missis mek rhubub pills."

Enter middle-aged man with some slight complaint, for which he is served with 2 oz. milk of sulphur, and recommended to take one teaspoonful twice a day. Asks quite seriously if he cannot take the whole quantity at once, and thus effect a more speedy cure.

Canary-seed scarce and dear, and consequent low stock; for sake of appearance, stock cask is turned bottom up and a thin layer of seed spread on head of cask to give appearance of a full cask. Enter inquisitive lounge, whose desire to sample canary-seed is rewarded with a rap on the knuckles, and followed by a quiet chuckle on part of amused druggist.

Enter husband of eating-house keeper, who has been sent by his wife (noted for the richness of colour of her cheesecakes) for a pound of yellow ochre, but has forgotten the name of article required. Chemist tries to help him by mentioning several likely articles. At last he says, "Why, it is that stuff my wife buys every week to colour her cheesecakes with." Collapse and wonderment of druggist on finding yellow ochre the article required.

Enter sweet-faced, lady-like maiden of, say, ten or twelve years of age, daughter of well-to-do parents, who refrain purposely from allowing their children to spend money, but who has come into possession of a whole halfpenny, and does not like to ask for a whole "ha'porth of goodies," but in sweet tones asks of the susceptible assistant the price per oz. of gelatine lozenges, and on learning they are 2*l*. per ounce, blushing asks for a quarter of an ounce, and seems glad to be out of the shop and in full possession of her prize.

"If you please, sir, my muvver says—" "Stop, stop, say 'mother.'" "Oh, sir, I can't say 'muvver,' I always say 'muvver.' I can't say 'fahver,' I always say 'fahver,' and I can't say 'fumb,' I always say 'fumb.'" Discomfiture of would-be schoolmaster-druggist.



# TRADE "SANITAS" MARK. DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDER, SOAPS),  
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT, AND BEST.  
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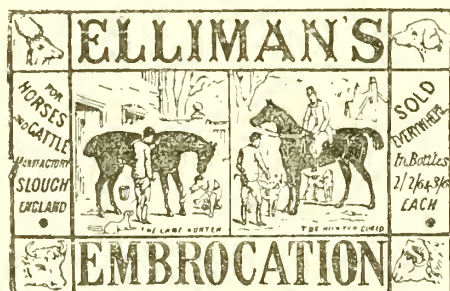
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**SHOW CARDS, 24×17 or 17×12,**  
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PATENT MOVABLE BLOCK.

See Advertisement, page 49 (bottom folio).

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3 and 4 oz. ... 9/6 per gross.  
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3 and 4 oz. ... 6/3 per gross.  
6 " 8 " ... 7/3 "  
10 " 12 " ... 11/6 "  
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It has come to our knowledge that on occasions where

*Ext. Cascara Lig. Tasteless (Moss)*

has been prescribed it has not always been dispensed. Where it is dispensed the result has been invariably satisfactory, and as some "Tasteless" preparations are confessedly inert it is of the highest importance to use only those which are known and testified to be effective. *The Chemist and Druggist* says that Moss's Tasteless Extract "retains undiminished aperient properties," and there is other testimony, both medical and pharmaceutical, to the same effect. A small quantity (for a single prescription for example) will be sent by the makers by return. Quantities for stock may be had through any Wholesale House, or direct from John Moss & Co. Galen Works, Wilson Street, London, S.E.

## SLACK & BROWNLOW'S CANNING WORKS MANCHESTER. FILTERS

**SAVARESSE'S SANTAL WOOD OIL CAPSULES.**

**SPECIAL OFFER.**

(See Evans, Lescher & Webb's advt. on page 35.)

*Fletcher's  
Concentrated Liquors*  
See DIARY, 1889,  
Pages 17 and 18.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

### IRISH PHARMACY INSULTED.

THE Irish Pharmaceutical Council have got hold of a real grievance, one which they should stick to until they get it remedied. The facts are given in our report of last week's meeting. Briefly they are these: The Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland refuses to recognise the diploma of the Society as evidence that the holder, being a candidate for the medical diploma of the Hall, has had training in practical pharmacy. The regulations of all medical examining bodies, in pursuance of the dictates of the General Medical Council, require all candidates to have passed a certain period in the practice of pharmacy, either in a hospital, a school, a dispensary, under the direction of a medical practitioner, a pharmaceutical chemist, or a chemist and druggist. Most of the English examining bodies require three months' class training, or not more than two years' service as an apprentice with a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist. This is also the case in Scotland, and in the regulations for the medical degrees of the Edinburgh University, the leading body of the kind in the kingdom, it is specifically mentioned that the student may show that he has been apprenticed for not less than two years with a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, or with a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist registered under the Pharmacy Act (Ireland). So also in Ireland. To take no other qualification than that of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, and the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland—they conjointly permit the



three months' training to be taken under the direction of a member of the Pharmaceutical Society. Yet the Royal College of Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Hall, in another combination, have expressly excluded this provision, and thereby cast on the Society what Mr. Allen very properly called an insult.

This is a proceeding for which there is neither excuse nor precedent. The grievance was rendered all the more acute by the fact that the rule appeared to have been adopted only about a year ago, with the connivance, if not the approval, of Drs. Collins and Montgomery, both members of the Pharmaceutical Council, who never even reported the matter to their colleagues at Harcourt Street. Dr. Collins admitted that the object of the Hall was to encourage students to become apprentices to apothecaries. Surely no bolder admission of attempted monopoly and class restriction than this could be conceived. It should also be noticed that the Hall admits three months' training in a school of pharmacy, and to meet this requirement it was found necessary by the Hall authorities to provide a school for the purpose, at which instruction is given in nomenclature, in weights and measures, processes and apparatus of the British Pharmacopœia, in the preparation of official compounds and the application of B.P. tests for purity, in the reading in full Latin, compounding, and dispensing of prescriptions, and on incompatibility of drugs. It is scarcely possible to conceive that in face of this schedule of instruction, which comprises far less than the diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society covers, the Hall authorities should have had the temerity to refuse recognition of the Society's diploma. There is a course of three months' class-work in the one case—say, sixty hours' instruction—and in the other four years' practical training in a pharmacy. Obviously, the only object of the Apothecaries in formulating this monstrous regulation was to benefit themselves at the expense of pharmacists. We have no doubt that Mr. Brunner and his colleagues will succeed in defeating this attempt at monopoly; their case is such a strong one, and the justice of their demand so self-evident, that they will have little difficulty in getting the Royal College of Surgeons—who act conjointly with the Apothecaries—to put the matter right. Consequent on some members of the Council expressing their honest opinions of the Apothecaries' job, Dr. Collins resigned his position as a member of the Council, and Dr. Montgomery withdrew from the meeting with him. This is a healthy sign. The Irish Council cannot too soon become in reality what it is in name—pharmaceutical. Medical men cannot have full sympathy with its objects, and this incident shows that as "friends in court" they are worse than useless.

#### WHAT IS AQUA MENTHÆ?

WE continue to receive letters on this subject from pharmacists, the majority of which show, as they did two weeks ago, that there is amongst them a distinct preference for spearmint water as the dispenser's interpretation of the order "aq. menthæ" simply. One correspondent laconically sums up the former opinions thus: "Scotland says 'aq. menth. pip.,' England says 'aq. menth. vir.,' and he adds from considerable experience: "in France and Switzerland 'Eau de menthe' is aq. menthæ pip." The same also holds good in Germany, "aqua menthæ" there being peppermint water. Amongst this week's correspondents "Vera Solaque," "Juniper," and "Pharmacist" declare unreservedly for spearmint water, the last named adding "that substitution of aq. menthæ pip. for aq. menth. virid. when aq. menth. is ordered would pluck a student at 'the Square.'" This is rather a serious aspect of the question, and we have something like corroboration of it in the letters of

other correspondents. Thus "Myros," one of the first twenty-five associates of the Pharmaceutical Society, tells us when he was being coached in London he "was told to give up his idea that aqua menthæ meant aq. menth. pip., since the fathers at 'the Square' had a conceit that aq. menth. meant aq. menth. vir., and that it was as well to give in to them," which he did against his better judgment. "Midland Chemist" had been accustomed to dispense for medical men who wrote "aq. menth.," meaning peppermint, until twelve years ago, when he appeared at "the Square" for examination. He was taken in prescriptions by Mr. Schweitzer, and among the first he had to read *in extenso* and translate into English was one ending "aq. menthæ ad ʒviij.," which he glibly translated "peppermint water to 8 oz." He was invited sharply to repeat his translation, and was then told he was wrong. After looking very hard at the prescription he could not see where, until the examiner pointed out that aq. menthæ was spearmint water. When "Midland Chemist" explained the custom in his part of the country, Mr. Schweitzer said they "ought to know better," as mint water could not mean anything but spearmint water. Here we have "the Square" custom before the 1868 Act, at an intermediary period, and as "Pharmacist" is a gentleman in an excellent position for knowing the official mind now, it would seem that this educational process is still going on. It is high time that it should be stopped. We have already shown that the custom has but a slender pharmaceutical basis, and is quite opposed to modern medical practice. But there is another reason why "the Square" examiners should not continue, if they do, to insist on the notion expressed by Mr. Schweitzer, and that is, that it is eminently desirable that the two boards of examiners should act uniformly. This they apparently do not at present so far as aqua menthæ is concerned, for a member of the Scotch board informs us that during the twenty years he has been in the trade he has never yet had the pleasure of seeing aq. menth. vir. in a pharmacy, much less dispensing it. The custom of giving aq. menth. pip. for aq. menth. is universal in Scotland, and, he believes, is correct. Our investigation has shown clearly that there is difference of opinion on this question amongst pharmacists, with a large balance of medical opinion in favour of peppermint water, and for these reasons the question should not be an examinational one, or, at least, one on which the success or otherwise of the candidate may depend.

We have received the following replies (in addition to those we have given before) from medical practitioners:—

Dr. Mitchell Bruce: I always order *aq. menthæ piperitæ*, and I should consider myself guilty of great carelessness if I ever prescribed "aq. menthæ."

Sir Alfred B. Garrad: The prescriber should always define which mint he intends when he prescribes mint water. As spearmint is sometimes called mint only, perhaps aqua menthæ should be regarded as spearmint water.

Dr. Prosser James: The prescriber ought to specify which he intends. The omission of a word is not a proper abbreviation. If the last word was accidentally omitted the dispenser might be justified in using peppermint, as I think that is the more frequently ordered.

Sir William Jenner, Bart., M.D.: I supposed by aq. menth. was meant water distilled from the mint of the gardens, and by aq. menth. pip. water distilled from the peppermint of the gardens.

Dr. W. Murrell: I think a prescriber who would be so careless as to write "aq. menth." would care very little what was dispensed, but would probably mean peppermint, and not spearmint. I always order the aqua menthæ piperitæ.

Dr. B. W. Richardson: Whenever I prescribe either water I give the full name, in order to prevent mistake. But I was always taught that aq. menthæ referred to aq. menthæ viridis.

In a long letter Mr. John E. Ryder, who has smartly advocated the use of spearmint water, criticises our last note on



this subject. In the course of his letter Mr. Ryder says "he does not consider the medical opinions of any value whatever except as individual opinions. They do not know the custom of their brethren, and it is well known that medical men have not a very exhaustive knowledge of materia medica or pharmacy in general." He thinks that the questions put were not fair, that only the few doctors who teach materia medica would trouble about the point involved, and that a fairer test would be to poll dispensing chemists. Mr. Ryder himself answers his first objection, for he maintains that the West-end physician's opinion of which he spoke last week "tells against our theory very forcibly." Of course it does, but we have the large majority with us; and who are some of them? Dr. Lauder Brunton, the author of the most classic modern work on materia medica and therapeutics; Dr. Nestor Tirard, the editor of "Garrod's Materia Medica"; Dr. Mitchell Bruce and Dr. Prosser James, authors of works on materia medica and pharmacy, which are favourites with medical students generally. These names alone dispose of Mr. Ryder's second objection, but there are the others to choose from. Several correspondents have urged as important the fact that Sir William Jenner means spearmint water when he writes "aqua menthae." The letter which we print above appears to corroborate this statement, and we give it prominence, here repeating that Drs. Mortimer Granville and B. W. Richardson are also of the same way of thinking, and a note just received from Sir Arthur B. Garrod shows that this veteran therapist also declares in favour of spearmint. As to polling dispensing chemists, that we have done in a sense by submitting the question to our subscribers, and although but few have replied, we take the few letters that have come to mean that the balance of opinion amongst pharmacists is that aqua menthae is spearmint water. We believe that that is wrong, because it is not in accordance with modern medical practice, and is a custom peculiar to some parts of England. The exceptions must be treated on their merits. As one convert puts it: "It is not right that we should continue in the old practice simply because it has always been the custom; but we should dispense aq. menth. pip. when aq. menth. is ordered, as is doubtless intended."

#### FOREIGN TRADE-MARKS— A DILEMMA.

THE Californian Fig Syrup Company, of Reno, Nevada, U.S., having registered the trade-mark "Syrup of Figs" in the United States, in 1885, demanded in January of this year to have the same mark registered in this country. In the Act of 1883 (Section 103) it is provided that, if Her Majesty should be pleased to make any arrangement with the Government of any foreign State for mutual protection of inventions, designs, and trade-marks, then any person who has applied for protection for any invention, design, or trade-mark, in any such State, should be entitled to a patent for his invention, or to registration of his design or trade-mark (as the case may be), under this Act, in priority to other applicants; but in the case of a design or a trade-mark he must make his application within four months of his application in the foreign State. The same section, further on, provides that any trade-mark the registration of which has been duly applied for in the country of origin may be registered under this Act. In March, 1884, Her Majesty did please to accede to a convention to which France, Italy, Spain, and Belgium had previously agreed. The United States acceded in 1887. Article VI. of the convention thus acceded to provides that "every trade-mark duly registered in the country of origin shall be admitted for registration, and protected in the form originally registered in all the other countries of the union,"

Under that article the Californian company claimed the registration of their trade-mark "Syrup of Figs" in this country. The Comptroller demurred, and argued that he was only bound by the Act of Parliament, and in that the limit of four months was clearly named, and had not been complied with by the applicants. They replied that in the convention such a limit was not mentioned, and they appealed to the Board of Trade, who referred the case to the Court. The point at issue was evidently whether the convention should override the statute, or whether the statute ruled the convention. If the former, then we are bound to register every foreigner's trade-mark here if he has got it on the register of one of the countries in the union. If the latter, we are in a degree breaking faith with the co-signators of the convention. Mr. Justice Stirling has ruled against the applicants, but he evidently perceived the dilemma, and said Her Majesty's Government would no doubt consider what steps ought to be taken in the way of harmonising the conflicting claims.

#### JAVA BARK AND QUININE.

THIS week's mail has brought us particulars regarding the exports of cinchona bark from Java during the season which closed on June 31, and we are thus enabled to place on record additional figures bearing out the view which, in common with our Amsterdam correspondent, we have always expressed as to that island being the keystone of the position of the cinchona, and consequently of the quinine, market. In our market report we publish the figures of the last five seasons in full, and it will therefore suffice to repeat here that between July 1, 1887, and June 30, 1888, the Java exports reached a total of 3,492,913 Amsterdam lbs. of 495 grammes, or a fraction under half a kilo. each. The equivalent of this quantity in English weight is 3,809,049 lbs., against 12,060,478 lbs. shipped from Ceylon during the twelve months ending June 30 last. In bulk, therefore, the exports from the British colony exceed those from the Dutch dependency more than threefold; but much of this discrepancy disappears when we calculate the approximate alkaloidal value of the shipments. Taking our reports of the Amsterdam bark auctions as a guide, we find that the average percentage of quinine sulphate represented by the manufacturers' bark ("druggists' cinchona may be left out of consideration) auctioned in that city during the present year has been as follows:—

January	19 = 4.2 per cent.	July	12 = 4.0 per cent.
February	20 = 4.7 "	August	30 = 4.5 "
March	22 = 4.0 "	October	4 = 4.2 "
April	18 = 3.5 "	November	8 = 4.3 "
June	7 = 4.0 "		

or a general average of 4.16 per cent. It is, therefore, fair to suppose that the total of the Java exports last season represented fully 2,535,000 oz. of quinine. The Ceylon shipments, at an average of 2.1 per cent., which is no doubt as near the mark as any estimate that can reasonably be formed, are equal to 4,342,000 oz., or only about 1.7 times more than the yield of the Java bark; and as the average standard of the barks offered at the Amsterdam sales is steadily rising, and the exports from Java, according to reliable accounts, are likely to assume much larger proportions in 1889-90, we feel justified in saying that in the course of possibly one, but more probably two seasons, Java will take the lead of Ceylon as a bark-producing country. With regard to the alkaloid, we find that Ceylon and Java together in the year ending June 30 last produced 687,700 oz. of quinine sulphate. British India in 1886-7 exported 1,286,900 lbs. of bark, and placing her shipments for the succeeding season (of which no



official returns are yet to hand) at the same amount, averaging  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. quinine sulphate, we obtain another 515,000 oz. The shipments of cultivated calisaya from the Bolivian plantations have been very heavy lately, and if maintained at the same rate may (though official statistics from these regions travel slowly) add about another 1,250,000 lbs. of bark to the year's production. These barks realise high prices at the auctions, and probably average not much under  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of quinine; a year's shipments from that quarter thus counting for some 890,000 oz. in the entire production. Even assuming, therefore, that the Java and Ceylon shipments will not be larger during the present season than they have been in the last, we may fairly calculate that during the year ending June 30, 1889, the equivalent of about 8,300,000 oz. of quinine sulphate will be produced, a quantity nearly 20 per cent. in excess of what is generally thought to be required for the world's annual consumption. Does it not, therefore, seem quite likely that, barring unforeseen circumstances, we shall witness "shilling quinine" in the course of 1889?

### THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

At the last meeting of the General Medical Council, the Pharmacopœia Committee reported that 26,200 copies of the 1885 Pharmacopœia had been sold, at a total profit of 1,300*l*. The reprint just issued consists of 3,000 copies. We have already pointed out that in the new reprint the synonyms of paregoric elixir and paregoric have been added for tinct. camph. co. and of laudanum for tinct. opii, and now it appears that the Medical Council, or rather the Pharmacopœia Committee of that Council, are anxious to clothe their work, synonyms and all, with absolute authority. With this purpose in view, they have obtained from their solicitor an elaborate legal statement, the object of which is to show how the Pharmacopœia came to have any legal authority at all. The solicitor quotes first from the charter granted by Henry VIII. in 1518 to the College of Physicians, entitling the members thereof to practise in London and seven miles round, and confiding the supervision and scrutiny of every kind of medicine and prescription within that district to the College. By a later Act in that reign (1540) power was given to the College to enter the houses of all apothecaries within their precincts to search for and to examine the state of their drugs, and to burn all defective wares then found. In the reign of Mary (1554) further powers were given for the searching for "poticary wares, drugs, and compositions," and "for the punishment of the poticaries for any their evil and faulty stuff." The first London Pharmacopœia was published in 1618, and in the same year, by royal proclamation, all apothecaries were commanded to follow this Pharmacopœia. Nine Pharmacopœias have since appeared, under the authority of Orders in Council. By the last of these, dated February 3, 1851, Her Majesty commanded all apothecaries, &c., in England, Wales, or Berwick-upon-Tweed, not to compound medicines, &c., except in accordance with the London Pharmacopœia, and directed the punishment of offenders according to law. This Order (the solicitor remarks), "though as stringent in terms as words could make it, has not the effect of an Act of Parliament in the imposition of penalties, but it clearly shows the intention of the Legislature to establish the Pharmacopœia as the standard."

An Act of George III. (1760), intitled "An Act for Preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Vending, Preparing, and Administering Drugs and Medicines," directed the College of Physicians in Ireland to frame a Pharmacopœia, which was to be followed and observed by all apothecaries, chemists,

druggists, and other persons who should prepare, administer, or sell drugs, medicines, &c., and the penalty for breach of its provisions was 10*l*., recoverable summarily.

The Scottish Pharmacopœia was published by the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, but had no legal sanction.

The Medical Act, 1862, substitutes the British Pharmacopœia for other Pharmacopœias then in use in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and transfers the effect of every Act of Parliament, Order in Council, or custom relating to any of those Pharmacopœias to the British Pharmacopœia.

So much for the legislation authorising the publication by authority of the British Pharmacopœia. But by what statutory authority can its formulæ be enforced? The following is the solicitor's summary of the legislation in which it is quoted. The Pharmacy Act, 1868, enacts that any person who should compound any medicines of the British Pharmacopœia, except according to the formularies of the said Pharmacopœia, should be liable to a penalty of 5*l*., but this penalty is only recoverable by the registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society. A similar provision occurs in the Irish Pharmacy Act (1875), but in Ireland the penalty is recoverable summarily. The Sale of Food and Drugs Act does not refer in terms to the Pharmacopœia, and consequently some magistrates have refused to convict under it, in cases where the drugs delivered have been sold as being according to the prescriptions of the Pharmacopœia, but have been proved not to have been compounded in accordance with such prescriptions.

The legislation advocated by the solicitor to the Medical Council is: (1) an amendment of the Pharmacy Act (Great Britain), enabling penalties under it to be recoverable summarily, as they are in Ireland; and (2) an amendment of the Food and Drugs Act, declaring the British Pharmacopœia to be the standard for drugs, compounded medicines, and the like. These are serious propositions, but they should certainly be resisted with all energy by pharmacists, at all events until the latter have an equal, if not a preponderating, vote in the compilation of the Pharmacopœia. The one example of soda-water is sufficient. If this Pharmacopœia Committee could have its way, we should be liable to a penalty of 5*l*. every time we declined to sicken our customers with the stuff they please to call soda-water. This will never do. If the Pharmacopœia is to be a commercial as well as a medicinal authority, we must have a fair representative share in its compilation—and in its profits.

In the very amusing "Mapleson Memoirs," lately published, the author tells a story from his experiences as manager of an opera troupe in America. On their way to San Francisco the party stopped in a town called Topeka to give a performance of *Il Trovatore*. He says: "We had exhausted our stock of wines in the train, and the artists on entering the hotel near the theatre, where it was proposed to dine, were surprised and annoyed at having water placed before them, the baritone (De Anna) vowing, with a knife in his hand, that unless he could have a more stimulating beverage he would refuse to play the 'Count de Luna' that evening. Inquiry was made high and low, but there was not a drop of wine or spirits of any kind officially known to be in the town. Going along the street on my return to the hotel, I met a gentleman with whom I was acquainted, and through his kindness I was able to obtain from a medical practitioner a prescription. It was in the Latin language, and the chemist evidently understood its meaning. There was no question of making it up. He simply handed me three bottles of very good hock."

ANTIPYRIN, given in doses of 15 to 20 grains, in a wine glassful of water, just before retiring, is said to relieve symptoms of chordee.



## CHILBLAINS: A SYMPOSIUM.

AN interesting correspondence has just taken place in the *British Medical Journal* regarding the treatment of chilblains, and from this we cull the following, which chemists ought to be able to turn to practical account.

R. J. C. thinks no plan of treatment of chilblains will be universally successful, seeing that the conditions on which they depend are multiple. As dampness of feet in cold weather is an exciting cause, one very important point is to be extravagant in hose. The socks or stockings should be made of some woollen material, and it is better not to have them very thick. They must always be thoroughly dry when put on, and they should be changed as soon as they become damp, either from perspiration or from moisture coming through the boots. For this reason the socks should be changed immediately after taking exercise, and the same boots should not be put on again unless they are quite dry. The same pair of socks should not be worn for two consecutive days, but each pair should be washed, or at least thoroughly dried, before being worn a second time. On no account are the socks to be allowed to dry on the feet, and the practice of putting the feet before the fire is to be condemned. Chilblains are most prevalent when the weather is both cold and damp. It is in just such weather that many people eat more food and take less exercise than usual, thereby inducing indigestion, congestion of the portal system, constipation, &c., which in their turn lead to the development of chilblains. It is important, therefore, to insist upon regular exercise and a moderate diet, and to sedulously prevent constipation. For the immediate relief of itching nothing is better than soaking in hot water. Iodine is the best external application. It should be applied—either as ointment or tincture of twice the ordinary strength—once or twice a day so long as the skin remains swollen and red.

Dr. Robert McBride, Gilford, Co. Down, thinks the following is most efficacious:—

Liq. belladonnæ .. .. .	5ij.
Liq. aconiti .. .. .	3j.
Acid. carbolic .. .. .	M℥j.
Colloid. flexil. .. .. .	3j.*

M.

To be applied with a camel's-hair pencil every night to the parts affected.

In addition to the above, the general health has to be looked after; tonics when they are required; but when the patient is perfectly healthy nothing else need be done. It is often advisable to keep the parts warm.

Dr. G. E. J. Greene, Ferns, Co. Wexford, has found the following topical application a useful one, even when the chilblains are broken:—

Flex. collod. .. .. .	3iv.
Olei ricini .. .. .	3iv.
Spt. tereb. .. .. .	3iv.

M.

To be used twice or thrice daily.

As erythema pernio usually results from sluggish circulation with relaxed capillaries (external surroundings being favourable), a mixture containing tr. digit. and liq. strych. would probably be indicated. In addition Dr. Greene recommends, by way of prophylaxis, warm gloves and stockings, with the avoidance of artificial heat when the extremities are very cold, circulation being stimulated by exercise and *effleurage*.

Dr. B. Nicholson, South Norwood, writes:—"It is some few years since I wrote the following, and all who have tried it have professed themselves satisfied with the results:—

Spirit. camph. .. .. .	3ij.
Tinct. opii .. .. .	3ij.
Acid. carbolic .. .. .	gr. xl.
Spirit. vini .. .. .	3iv.
Aquæ .. .. .	3iv.

M. et S.

If the skin be broken it may be useful to weaken the

[\* Should be *a℥ 3j*. This is a modification of a CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST formula.—ED.]

lotion with a little water, and to apply it on lint or with a soft rag.

Dr. E. Head Moore, Falmouth, has for some winters past used only "anodyne colloid" for this troublesome complaint, and invariably with success. It should be applied freely on the first sign of swelling or irritation.

Dr. M. K. Hargreaves suggests the use of the formula given on page 702 of our issue of November 17, the liniment to be used night and morning. Last winter he tried the internal use of "kerpod perles" (T. Christy & Co., Lime Street), and found them to be of great benefit.

W. S. states that if the chilblains are painted with equal parts of compound tincture of iodine and collodion, three or four times, considerable benefit will follow. He has never known this treatment fail to cure since he first tried it some ten years since.

## Trade Notes.

MESSRS. H. LONG & SON, of West Brighton, have hit upon a happy combination of fragrant odours, and have designated their perfume, in honour of the highly popular comic opera, the "Dainty 'Dorothy' Bouquet." Sample bottles to retail at 3d. each are supplied on cards of a dozen each, and more stylishly got up larger bottles are also supplied to sell at 2s., 3s. 6d., and 6s. 6d.

MESSRS. A. M. & C. FLUYGERS, of Rotterdam, announce that owing to the retirement of one of the partners the firm has been dissolved. The wholesale drug and chemical business will be continued, however, under the altered style of C. & C. J. Fluygers, the partners in the new concern being Mr. C. Fluygers, whose connection with the house dates from its establishment in 1841, and his son, Mr. C. J. Fluygers.

"CHRISTIA" is the name of a new material for antiseptic bandages which will, we understand, be brought on the market by Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., of Lime Street, E.C., in a day or two. The material from which Christia is manufactured appears to be some kind of strong Japanese paper, which is impregnated with various antiseptics, such as carbolic, salicylic, and boracic acids, iodol, &c. The material will be sold in pieces measuring 25 feet in length by about 4 inches in width, and seems likely to become popular as an antiseptic dressing. It is extremely light, a piece of 3½ inches by 11 feet long only weighing 1 oz., and its strength is such that a piece of the same width and 19 feet length will bear a suspended weight of 25 lbs.

R. CRESSWELL & CO. (LIMITED), SPONGE MERCHANTS.—The first annual general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held on Monday, but reporters were not admitted. The directors report that their expectations in regard to the success of the company have been sadly disappointed. The accounts submitted show a loss of over 1,000% on the year's trading, and the directors therefore announced that, following the general meeting, an extraordinary meeting would be held, at which they would propose a resolution to the effect that as it had been proved to the satisfaction of the meeting that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, it should be therefore wound up. Mr. Lovelock, of 19 Coleman Street, chartered accountant, was to be nominated liquidator.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.'S SEASONABLE GOODS.—This firm are supplying the very high-class "Lundborg's Perfumes," especially for the Christmas and new year season, in delicately tinted boxes, each containing a couple of bottles. There could be no more elegant present. Lundborg's perfumes have attained the highest rank for the delicacy of their fragrance, and the titles given them are always novel and attractive. They include Alpine Violet, Edenia, Lily of the Valley, Maréchal Niel, and others equally tempting. The labelling and get-up generally is in the most perfect taste. Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. are also putting forward for the season their lanoline cream in collapsible tubes, lanoline cold cream, pomade, and soap, excellent applications in the rough weather. These preparations, we are told, are still almost exclusively chemists' articles, and as such are worth handling.



## Trade Report.

**Notice to Retail Buyers:**—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., December 13.

THE present week has been a very quiet one, and there is a decided disinclination on the part of most buyers to make any further important purchases this month. The last drug auctions of the year were held to-day, and were of a rather unimportant character, the bulk of the goods offered consisting of second-hand parcels, which owners hoped to clear off before the close of the year. There are not many changes to report this week. The advance in ergot of rye which we reported in our last is barely maintained, but ipecacuanha has made another decided advance. Gum elemi and galbanum bring extreme rates, and castorom has also sold at an advance. Balsams of copaiba and Peru show increased firmness, as do also oils of star-anise, cassia, and geranium, and Japanese menthol. Senega root is reported slightly firmer. On the other hand, more or less important declines have occurred in Cape aloes, civet, Guayaquil cinchona, good cardamoms, Palembang and Sumatra benjamin, and senna. Roll annatto and opium are weak, and China galls offer cheaper from abroad. Fine chemicals are in many cases cheaper, and this applies notably to tartaric acid, cocaine, quicksilver, and quinine. Shellac was lower at the auctions, but has more than recovered since.

**GOVERNMENT CINCHONA-GROWING IN JAVA.**—The director of the Java Government cinchona plantations, in his report for the third quarter of 1888, describes the plantations under his charge as being on the whole in a satisfactory condition, though in some of the older *Ledgeriana* gardens the trees have been seriously damaged by the attacks of caterpillars. The plantations are being further extended on a considerable scale. They number at present 2,157,000 young trees in the nurseries (including 1,870,000 ledgerianas and 287,000 succirubras), and 1,563,000 trees in the open, among which number are 821,000 ledgerianas, 611,000 succirubras, 121,500 officinalis, 8,500 calisayas, and 1,000 lancifolias.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS for November are again of a satisfactory character, our imports from abroad for that month being 35,223,935*l.*, against 32,850,321*l.* in the preceding November, an increase of 2,373,614*l.*, or fully 7 per cent., while our exports have advanced from 19,177,361*l.* to 19,794,680*l.*, or nearly 3½ per cent., and our re-exports from 4,135,270*l.* to 4,797,520*l.*, or no less than 16 per cent. The main increase in our exports is to be found in heavier arrivals of articles of food and drink, and, to some extent, of manufactured goods, while our imports have largely advanced in the same branches, and also in raw materials and chemicals. We find that of heavy chemicals, dyestuffs, and tanning substances we imported in the month of November, 1886, 535,039*l.*; 1887, 474,590*l.*; 1888, 464,691*l.*; the figures for oils being respectively 601,288*l.*, 607,984*l.*, 619,522*l.* Of "drugs unenumerated" we imported 70,376*l.* last month, against 59,928*l.* and 52,802*l.* in November, 1887 and 1886 respectively. As regards our exports, the decline of the shipments of alkali to the United States consequent upon the Presidential election has caused a reduction of the value of our shipments under that head; but of "drugs and medicines" we exported 87,927*l.* in November, 1888, against 79,917*l.* in November, 1887, and 64,991*l.* in November, 1886; of soap 41,987*l.* in November, 1888, against 37,174*l.* and 39,720*l.* in the preceding corresponding months.

FROM recently-compiled statistics it appears that the following are the twelve principal ports of the world, as far

as regards the annual tonnage cleared, not including coasting trade:—

	Net Tonnage	Increase during Last 15 Years
London .. ..	12,165,336	46 per cent.
New York .. ..	11,866,801	94 "
Liverpool .. ..	9,944,918	16 "
Hong Kong .. ..	9,080,390	143 "
Malta .. ..	8,884,059	109 "
Gibraltar .. ..	8,609,730	126 "
Marseilles .. ..	8,376,871	102 "
Hamburg .. ..	7,578,837	86 "
Cardiff .. ..	7,250,376	152 "
Tyne .. ..	6,995,501	46 "
Antwerp .. ..	6,801,830	75 "
Port Said .. ..	5,767,656	393 "

A MEETING of the organising committee of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, was held on Wednesday at Marlborough House, the Prince of Wales presiding. The details of proposed arrangements for the systematic collection of information in the Colonial centres, and its periodical transmission to the commercial and industrial intelligence department of the Institute, were examined and approved. A satisfactory progress report relating to the building operations and other work of the Institute was submitted.

SOME CURIOUS BIDDING occurred to-day at the sale of 24 3-lb. bottles of iodide of arsenic offered "without reserve" at the drug auctions. This parcel has been repeatedly put up for sale, and the owner had evidently made up his mind to make a clean sweep of it on this occasion. But when the lot was reached no bid was obtainable for it at all. The auctioneer did not seem to have the remotest idea of the value or, indeed, the nature of the article, and finally he plaintively suggested 3*d.* per lb., at which there was no response, whereupon he declared the parcel to be withdrawn. But one of the wholesalers immediately afterwards asked, "What will you take for it?" and upon the auctioneer answering "Put it in," at once offered 6*d.* per lb. for the first lot, which previously had found no buyer at 3*d.* This offer the auctioneer, of course, accepted, and the buyer then dropped his bid to 5*d.*, at which he secured the second lot. The third fell to him at 4*d.*, the fourth at 3*d.*, but when the fifth lot was reached other druggists began to realise that there were bargains going, and entered into competition, with the result that the first buyer was cut out, and other firms secured the remaining five lots, which, with good competition, were "knocked down" respectively at 4*d.*, 6*d.*, 7*d.*, 9*d.*, and finally at 11*d.* per lb.

**AJOWAN SEED.**—A parcel of 44 bags was sold to-day without reserve. Bidding commenced at 2*s.* per cwt. and ran up to 9*s.* for one lot, the rest being cleared at 7*s.* per cwt.

**ALOES.**—There has been another arrival of 81 cases from South Africa this week, and this increase in our stock, coupled with that of last week, rather depressed the market. The price did not, however, actually decline more than 6*d.* per cwt. on the average, and of 64 packages offered 37 sold at 21*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* for fine bright hard, and 19*s.* to 21*s.* for medium to good, slightly drossy. Common *Curaçao* aloes are, as usual, in good supply, and the bulk of the 453 packages offered was forced off at low prices, from 10*s.* to 16*s.* per cwt. for overheated low drossy, 19*s.* to 20*s.* for ordinary dark, and a few red to fine bright liver at 50*s.* to 85*s.* per cwt. *East Indian* aloes dull and without noteworthy business at the auctions.

**ANISE.**—*Star-anise* is very sparingly offered here, and high prices are nominally quoted. *Russian* steady, but quiet. For 18 bags *Smyrna* seed offered to-day 35*s.* was named as the price. Fine *Spanish* seed may be bought privately at 37*s.* to 38*s.*, but at the auctions a parcel of 43 bales bright Alicante was quoted at 40*s.* per cwt.

**ANNATTO.**—No fewer than 81 baskets Brazilian *Roll* annatto were offered to-day, and holders would probably be glad of an opportunity to clear off the old lots, but only very low offers were obtainable, and 8½*d.* per lb. was refused for a



fairly good bright lot. Twenty-nine bales good Ceylon *Seed* sold at 3½*d.* per lb.

ARGOL.—At Tuesday's auctions 41 bags *Cape argol* of good grey colour, but dusty, were bought in at 100*s.* per cwt. nominally, while for another parcel, though it was offered without reserve, no bid could be obtained. According to analysis this lot contained bitartrate of potassium 41.41 per cent., tartrate of lime 1.74 per cent., sand and impurities 38.60 per cent.

BALSAMS.—*Copaiba* balsam was not offered to-day, but privately there is said to have been a strong inquiry, consequent upon which holders have advanced their pretensions. They now ask 2*s.* 6*d.* or even 2*s.* 7*d.* per lb. for best Pará; but neither of these prices has yet been paid. *Peruvian* firm; good unworked held at 4*s.* 3*d.* per lb.; two cases worked are understood to have been sold at 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

BEBERINE SULPHATE.—A parcel containing altogether about 16 lbs., bearing Morson's brand, and which has been repeatedly on show, was again offered to-day, on this occasion without reserve, but no bids could be obtained for it.

BUCHU.—Without business, but there is no lack of supply at the low current rates. At to-day's sales 1*d.* per lb. was refused for a parcel of very discoloured round leaves, but no higher bid was obtainable.

CAFFEINE may be had at 13*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for English crystals, according to quantity.

CALUMBA.—The hostilities on the Zanzibar coast do not seem to have affected the position of this article so far. At the auction 61 bags of medium quality, partly yellow mixed, were bought in at 20*s.* per cwt. nominally.

CANELLA ALBA.—Of 53 packages offered for sale to-day, 23 packages imported in April, 1887, were sold very cheaply, though the quality was not good; very dark damaged partly bold quill went at 9*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. For a still darker lot of much smaller quill an offer of 5*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. was refused.

CANTHARIDES.—*Russian* flies still remain as last quoted. *Chinese* cantharides are arriving rather too plentifully, and as the market was already overloaded before these arrivals it seems probable that owners will have to make some concessions before long. In the meantime they are quite firm, having refused 1*s.* 2½*d.* for two good cases to-day.

CARDAMOMS sold at irregular rates to-day, but good and medium Mysore were from 2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. cheaper. 89 packages were offered, and the bulk of these sold as follows: *Malabar*—plump, dull, grey, rather light, at 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb., a full price; brown and dark ditto, 1*s.* 8*d.* *Tellicherry*—small brown shelly, 6*d.* per lb. *Ceylon Malabar*—good round heavy yellow, 2*s.* 8*d.*; fair medium pale, 2*s.* 6*d.*; ditto yellow, 2*s.* 4*d.*; fair pale round and long mixed, 2*s.* 3*d.*; small yellow, 2*s.* 1*d.*; medium to bold long dull, 1*s.* 9*d.*; brownish warty round medium to small, 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb. *Mysore*—medium to bold mixed pale long, 2*s.* 5*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; fine pale mixed shape and size, 2*s.* 6*d.*; yellow split long, 1*s.* 10*d.*; small long, 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb. *Seeds* sold at 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Small quantities still offer at 9*d.* 10*s.* per cwt. on the spot and for shipment.

CASCARILLA.—Two bales good grey but small bark were shown, and are held at the high figure of 40*s.* per cwt.

CASSIA FISTULA.—For thirteen small baskets (½-cwt. each) of dry lean wormy pods 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. was refused.

CASTORUM.—The Hudson's Bay Company's annual sale was held on Wednesday, when 1,483 lbs. were sold with good competition at higher rates, firsts bringing 43*s.* to 45*s.*; seconds, 43*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* 6*d.*; thirds and pickings, from 43*s.* 6*d.* down to 37*s.* 6*d.* per lb. At the drug sales about 52 lbs. pickings were shown, and sold at 34*s.* to 40*s.* per lb.

CHAMOMILES remain very firm indeed at the prices quoted last week, with every prospect of a further advance after the turn of the year. At auction 3 bales Belgian flowers, fairly good seconds, sold with good competition at the high price of 88*s.* per cwt.

CINCHONA.—A rather small assortment of South American bark was offered to-day, and the inflated prices recently paid

for certain varieties by foreign buyers were no longer obtainable. *Guayaquil*: fine grey thin mossy quill brought 1*s.* 11*d.*; medium quality 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.*, broken stout and split 9*d.* down to 5*d.* per lb. For bright broken *Lima* only 2½*d.* per lb. could be obtained. For 18 serons so-called "cuzco" bark, appearing in long thin bright yellow flat pieces with brown outer layer, 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* per lb. is asked.

We have submitted a sample of the West African bark which was recently offered for sale to analysis, and found it to be of exceptionally rich quality; it contains 4.8 per cent. of quinine and cinchonidine and 2.5 per cent. of cinchonine (pure alkaloids).

The Board of Trade Returns for November show the following results:—

		1886	1887	1888
IMPORTS				
In November .. ..	.. ewt.	10,220	8,662	14,821
January 1 to November 30 .. ..	.. "	59,819	35,558	67,781
In November .. ..	value £	129,016	131,692	135,276
January 1 to November 30 .. ..	.. "	695,389	620,977	526,341
EXPORTS				
In November .. ..	.. ewt.	10,061	8,344	11,553
January 1 to November 30 .. ..	.. "	101,472	124,556	115,040
In November .. ..	value £	38,310	19,092	34,795
January 1 to November 30 .. ..	.. "	474,443	459,238	319,421

The following figures show the exports of cinchona from Java during the last five seasons:—

Seasons from July 1 to June 30	Private Plantations Amst. lbs.	Government Plantations Amst. lbs.	Total Amst. lbs.	Total Equivalent in English lbs.
1883 to 1884	663,623	440,911	1,104,534	1,294,503
1884 " 1885	775,510	419,460	1,195,970	1,304,193
1885 " 1886	1,073,889	457,267	1,531,156	1,669,737
1886 " 1887	1,569,842	660,433	2,230,275	2,432,132
1887 " 1888	2,916,927	575,966	3,492,913	3,809,049

CIVET is still declining. A recent arrival, *via* Marseilles, of 10 horns was offered for auction to-day, but one lot only sold at 11*s.* per oz, the rest being bought in at 12*s.* per oz.

COCA LEAVES sold cheaply to-day. Ten bales of *South American* leaves, Huanoco character, good pale green and yellowish mixed, sold at 1*s.* per lb., and six ditto, more or less damaged, at 11*d.* down to 6½*d.* per lb. Two consignments of Java coca leaves, just imported, were also brought to auction. One of these consisted of 11 tin lined boxes (25 lbs. each), the current season's crop of the "Soekamadgoe" plantation. These leaves were of excellent green colour and good flavour, and apparently of the Truxillo character, but cut small. No bids were made for them, and the lot was bought in at 3*s.* per lb. nominally, 1*s.* being solicited. The other parcel consisted of three packages of very common, small, and almost black leaves, such as have on one or two previous occasions been shipped from Java. For these not even 2*d.* per lb. was obtainable.

COCAINE.—It appears that two of the manufacturers are determined to undersell one another, for after the reduction in the price of one of the German brands noticed last week, Messrs. Howards & Sons sent out a circular on Tuesday reducing their quotation to 16*s.* 3*d.* per oz. for bulk, and we hear of even lower prices from second-hand holders. Other makers are holding aloof from competition at present.

COCHINEAL.—There are some indications of a better feeling in this neglected article, a fair business being reported at full prices. Silver *Teneriffe* is now quoted, according to quality, at 1*s.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb., and black from 11*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

COLCHICUM SEED.—We understand that small quantities were sold privately last week at 3*s.* to 3*s.* 3*d.* per lb., but nearly the whole of the small stock is now firmly held. At the auctions 200 lbs. of good quality were bought in, 3*s.* 6*d.* being named as the limit.

CROTON SEED remains steady, but there is no great improvement noticeable in this article. A few lots were offered at the auctions to-day, for two of which, showing very dull



quality, 15s. was mentioned as the lowest price, while a much brighter lot sold at 12s. per cwt.

**CUBEBS.**—Seventeen bags good small genuine berries, but stalky and dusty mixed, are held at 26*l.* per cwt.; and for 4 bags bold brown, mostly spurious berries, 23*l.* 10s. is asked.

**CUMIN SEED.**—There is very little business doing in *Malta* seed just at present; nominally 37s. to 40s., according to quality, is quoted for this variety, and the former price was asked for a rather heavy quantity, about 140 bags, offered at auction to-day.

**DRAGON'S BLOOD.**—Sixteen cases were catalogued for to-day's auctions, but only 10 were actually offered. They consisted of good fiery finger in reed, but mostly broken. Only 7*l.* 5s. was offered, and the whole lot taken out at 9*l.* per cwt.

**EMBELIA RIBES.**—For 168 lbs. offered to-day no bids were obtainable, and the lot was bought in at 2s. 6*d.* per lb.

**ERGOT OF RYE.**—Reports concerning the extreme prices paid for the new crops have been numerous since last week, but we cannot trace any actual business at the figures named as having been paid, viz., 2s. 6*d.* to 2s. 7*d.* per lb. for new Spanish. At to-day's auctions 51 bags were brought forward, mostly Spanish ergot, but there was not the slightest inclination to pay the high rates demanded. Fourteen packages new Spanish ergot are held at 2s. 6*d.* per lb., but there were no bids even at 2s. 3*d.*; old and wormy Spanish was bought in at 1s. 3*d.* to 2s. per lb.; for 9 cases an offer of 1s. 5*d.* per lb. was refused, while for another parcel 1s. 3*d.* would be submitted. Old wormy, but sifted, *Russian* sold at 1s. per lb.

**EUPHORBIIUM PILULIFERA.**—For a case of 74 lbs. of this herb an offer of 2s. 7*d.* was declined. The price is 3s. per lb., and we understand that other holders are selling at that figure.

**FENNEL SEED.**—Fifty bags *East Indian* sold to-day at from 11s. to 13s. per cwt.

**FENUGREEK SEED.**—A fairly good business is still being done at 8s. 6*d.* to 9s. per cwt. for *Mojadore*, and 6s. 9*d.* to 7s. for *Egyptian* seed.

**GALBANUM.**—A package of about 80 lbs. soft gum, said to be the only one in London, was offered to-day; but after allowing competitors to drive up the price from a few pence to 2s. 3*d.* per lb., the auctioneer bought it in at 4s. per lb. It is understood that the owner expects to get 3s. per lb. for it.

**GALLS.**—*Turkey* galls remain fairly steady at 58s. to 60s. for fair to good blue. Cablegrams from China announce a considerable business at gradually declining rates, business having been done last week at 66s. 6*d.* per cwt. c.i.f. terms, steamer shipment, and yesterday at 62s. 6*d.* same terms.

**GAMBOGE** keeps very steady. At the auctions to-day 15 cases were shown. The best parcel, four cases fine bright picked orange, fractured pipe, was bought in at 15*l.* nominally. Seven cases fair, partly blocky, partly good loose pipe, as imported, sold at 11*l.* 7s. 6*d.* to 11*l.* 12s. 6*d.* per cwt.; old discoloured ricey pipe brought from 10*l.* 5s. to 10*l.* 17s. 6*d.* per cwt.

**GLYCERINE.**—There is no alteration in the price, and the agents are willing to sell for delivery over the whole of next year at 65*l.* for double distilled s.g. 1,260, though one brand is held at 70*l.*

**GUM ARABIC.**—The parcels offered to-day were of no importance, with the exception of 8 packages of good pale partly bold soft *Turkey* sorts, which were bought in at 25*l.* per cwt. nominally.

**GUM BENJAMIN.**—We note the arrival this week of 144 cases per *Aradia* at Bombay. At to-day's auctions no *Siam* gum was offered. A large quantity of *Palembang* in small boxes was shown, and the holders would probably take lower prices, say 70s. for fine quality, but there was no demand. Several lots of *Sumatra* gum sold pretty cheaply; good almondy centred, brown bordered seconds, at 6*l.* 17s. 6*d.* to 7*l.* 2s. 6*d.* For very good ditto, bold almonds, slightly brown, packed, 8*l.* 7s. 6*d.* was refused, but 8*l.* 10s. would buy.

**GUM ELEMI.**—Fine qualities remain exceedingly scarce and realise very high prices, 45s. being paid to-day for 20

boxes good pale Manila. Five 3 cwt. casks ordinary dark quality were bought in at 38s. per cwt. nominally.

**GUM EUPHORBIIUM.**—Eleven bags usual quality, part fair drop, but mostly wood and dust, sold without reserve at 20s. per cwt., and one bag low black and blocky at 5s. per cwt.

**GUM GUAIACUM** is scarce and held at high rates. Only one cask good bright block was offered to-day and bought in at 3s. 6*d.* per lb.

**GUM KINO.**—Four cases good bright from Bombay are limited at 40s. per cwt., which is above value at present; but for 3 cases small and dullish kino 28s. per cwt. was accepted.

**GUM MYRRH.**—There is no business doing just at present. Good Aden sorts are held at 95s. to 97s. 6*d.* per cwt., and coarse brown siftings at 80s. per cwt. There are plenty of parcels on the market.

**HONEY.**—Another consignment of 191 barrels *Chilian* honey arrived at Liverpool since our last report per *Sorata*. Twenty-one cases *Trinidad* honey were sold at 41s. for the best lots fine pale liquid of good flavour, these lots being very cheap; 44s. for a brown, and 33s. for very dark.

**IODINE** steady at 9*d.* per oz. for crude, while the iodides remained unchanged as last quoted. The sale of a parcel of iodide of arsenic is reported under our headings.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Holders showed considerable firmness to-day, and of 19 serons offered seven were sold at 5*d.* to 6*d.* per lb. advance, at 6s. 11*d.* to 7s. per lb. for slightly damaged to sound, partly thin root.

**MERCURIALS.**—Notwithstanding the weakness of quick-silver the manufacturers have not altered their last quotations for mercurials, which remain priced on the basis of 3s. 4*d.* per lb. for *Calomel*.

**MORPHIA.**—The makers have made no alteration in their quotation of 5s. per oz.

**MUSK.**—The assortment offered to-day was very small, and included nothing of the best quality *Tonguin*; but we hear that several caddies of *Tonguin* pods, first pile fine blue skin and under-skin, have changed hands privately at 97s. 6*d.* per oz. this week. What was disposed of at the auctions went at unaltered rates. Three tins "old-fashioned" hard upper and under skins, rather damp, were reported sold at 88s. per oz., and three others, drier and somewhat thinner, skinned, at 90s. per oz.; but in neither case did we notice any genuine bidding. Two tins third pile, small to medium dull, partly broken, sold at 28s. 6*d.* to 29s. per oz.; and some wormy old *Cubardine*, "without reserve," at 11s. to 11s. 6*d.* per oz. Some inferior *Grain* musk was also sold.

**OIL (CASTOR)** remains firm. Second Calcutta is quoted in Liverpool at 3*l.* 4*d.* ex quay, and 3*l.* 4*d.* per lb. from store. First Calcutta, Italian, and French oils are held at 4*d.* to 4*l.* 4*d.* per lb.

**OIL (COCONUT).**—*Ceylon* oil is becoming very scarce on the spot, and is held at 27*l.* in pipes, and 27*l.* 10s. for hogs-heads. *Cochin* may still be had at 28*l.* 10s. to 29*l.*, and *Mauritius* at 27*l.*

**OPIUM.**—The market here is rather weaker, but as business is practically at a standstill, we can scarcely report an actual decline. Fine *Druggists'* opium is held at 10s. 6*d.* per lb., and seconds at 9s. 6*d.* per lb. There is a retail demand for *Soft shipping* at 13s. 6*d.* to 14s. for Tokat and Salonica; while there are buyers, but no sellers, for *Malatia* at 15s. per lb. *Persian* opium offers at 14s. per lb.

**ORRIS ROOT.**—In Italy the market remains quiet, but as the supply is very limited owners are able to keep the price up to the recent figures, viz. 42s. for best selected *Florentine*, 38s. 6*d.* for second ditto, and from 22s. to 23s. 6*d.* for *Verona*. At to-day's auctions six serons small dark *Mojadore* sold at 16s. per cwt.

**QUASSIA.**—An offer of 5*l.* 10s. per ton for a parcel of 12 tons wood was refused to-day.

**QUININE** is very sick. The German agents are not quoting at present, and the English and French prices remain unaltered, though the *B. & S.* agents report one sale at 1s. 4*d.* per oz. for December delivery, but a second-hand lot is reported to have been sold to-day at 1s. 3*l.* 4*d.* per oz.



**OILS (ESSENTIAL).**—*Star-anise* is still very firm in London, 6s. 5d. to 6s. 6d. being the quotation, and business is reported at the former figure. *Cajaput* offers at 3s. 4d. per bottle for good quality. *Citronella* dull at  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per oz. for native brands on the spot, and ever-growing shipments from Ceylon. *Cassia* has advanced to 3s. 5d. per lb. in London, and that price is said to be obtainable for small lots. Cablegrams from China this week quote 3s. 1d. per lb. "c.i.f." terms, steamer shipment, which is also dearer. All parcels arriving on the Hong Kong market from the interior are readily bought up by speculators; there is no stock left there, and the native dealers refuse to enter into contracts. *Italian* and *French* oils unchanged, with a prospect of a further advance in *Lavender* at an early date. Ten cases good West Indian oil of *Limes* are held at 2s. 4d. per lb. Japanese *Menthol* is fully 6d. to 9d. per lb. dearer, and at to-day's auctions 6 cases sold at 4s. 7d. to 5s. per lb. for good white crystals, and 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d. for common grey old to damp crystals. "Fisher's" brand oil of *Patchouly* is held at 1s. 11d. to 2s. per oz. American oil of *Peppermint* reported very firm in New York. Dealers here ask 14s. 6d. per lb. for H.G.H. African *Geranium* oil is said to be much dearer, and it is feared that the supply will be exhausted long before the next crop can be distilled. As regards *Mitcham* oils, business in these varieties is extremely dull for the time of year. There is a good stock of both *Peppermint* and *Lavender* in growers' hands, and the price of the latter shows signs of giving way, as we hear of some oil just changing hands at 35s., after having been kept over for a much higher figure. *Peppermint* is quoted at 25s. 6d. to 27s. per lb., and *Lavender* at 35s. to 40s. per lb., according to quality.

**QUICKSILVER.**—The importers still hold at 9l. 10s. nominally, but second-hand holders have been selling lower and lower throughout the week, until, yesterday, their quotations touched 8l. 2s. To-day, however, a much better feeling is reported, with sales at 8l. 2s. 6d. per bottle. The Board of Trade Returns for November show the following results:—

	1886	1887	1888
<b>IMPORTS</b>			
In November .. .. lbs.	75,300	28,000	95,500
January 1 to November 30 .. ..	4,392,478	4,525,907	5,028,789
In November .. .. value £	6,885	3,630	11,700
January 1 to November 30 .. ..	365,904	415,328	554,344
<b>EXPORTS</b>			
In November .. .. lbs.	248,284	458,822	310,699
January 1 to November 30 .. ..	4,666,679	4,514,625	3,295,492
In November .. .. value £	23,256	44,182	38,639
January 1 to November 30 .. ..	387,129	418,381	340,970

The London stock in first hands at the end of last month was estimated at 47,000 bottles, against 39,000 on November 30, 1887.

**RHUBARB.**—66 cases were imported here per *Hector* and 29 cases per *Antenor* from Shanghai at the end of last week. A large quantity was offered to-day, but the bulk of it consisted of low-class wormy root in second hands, and the sales made were too unimportant to establish any change in values. Some *High-dried Shensi* root, round, dull colour, dry, and wormy, sold at 7d. per lb.; bright-coated *High-dried*, three-fourths fair fracture, flat, at 9d. per lb. *Shensi*, good small round, bright coat and pinky fracture, brought 2s. 1d. per lb.; and fair bold flat ditto, 1s. 8d. per lb. A cablegram from China offers a parcel of *High-dried* root, fair quality, at 9d. per lb. "c.i.f.," steamer shipment.

**SENEGAL** is again said to be firmer, good bright *Western* being tightly held at 2s. 9d. per lb.

**SENA.**—The heavy supply of 569 packages was offered to-day, and nearly all sold at somewhat easier rates for medium and common qualities, of which the bulk consisted, the decline being about  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. *Tinnerelly* leaves went at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for fine bold green, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for good medium to bold green rather specky to sound ditto, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for fair to good medium, 2d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for ordinary small dull to medium to small yellow mixed, and from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for common jurgle to black and rotten leaves. Of *Alexandrian*, 14 packages sold, medium green leaf, at 1s. 2d. per lb.; dark small broken at 4d. to 5d. per lb.

**SHELLAC.**—A very heavy quantity was advertised for sale

on Tuesday, and in anticipation of this fact prices were rather unsteady early in the week. At the sales the following quantities were offered:—

Orange .. ..	1,535 cases, of which 780 were sold.
Garnet .. ..	140 " " 50 "
Button .. ..	461 " " 229 "
Total .. ..	2,136 1,059

*Second orange* lac sold at a decline of 2s. per cwt., which was rather less than had been expected. *Garnet* went from 6d. to 1s. cheaper, but *Button* remained steady, fine qualities even selling at some advance. The following is a synopsis of the sales: *Orange*, fine ASSL, 70s. refused; bright BSSL, 71s., sold; VSO, 66s., and curly, H in diamond, 69s., sold; second orange, fine bright pale, 59s. to 60s.; good, but reddish and curly, 56s. to 57s.; darkish and weak, 55s.; ordinary very dark, 52s. to 53s.; blocky, 50s. to 53s. *Garnet*, good free AC held at 79s.; fair sold at 78s.; good ruby OCC sold at 48s. 6d.; thin cakey AT, 44s. 6d. to 46s. *Button*, fine pale blood A1, 75s. to 77s., with brisk competition; good to fair first, 70s. to 66s.; good seconds, 60s.; good to fine thirds, 55s. to 59s. per cwt. After the sales the market has recovered, closing with sales of AC Garnet on the spot at 48s. 6d., and for Feb. delivery at 49s.; TN second orange, 59s. to 59s. 6d. per cwt.

**SQUILLS** in good supply. For good pale Malta 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. is asked, but we doubt if more than 3d. could be obtained.

**STROPHANTHUS.**—A parcel of 271 lbs. of the small orange brown *Wrightea* seed, which is worth nothing for pharmaceutical purposes, as it contains no strophantin, was withdrawn. It arrived here *via* Bombay. For another parcel, of which no sample was shown, 7s. per lb. was named as the price.

**TEA.**—The *China* market remains dull, the fog both in London and in the country interfering much with business. Sales are light and prices generally easy. Fair new Saryunes, Soomoos, and Sueykuts, selling from 5d. to 6d., show fair value, and are much cheaper than they were a month ago; but while sweet useful Kaisow new tea can be bought at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., the commonest old Kaisow is still selling at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. As yet we have had scarcely any really common new Kaisow, but a few thousand half-chests on this flat market will soon bring down the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. quotation for common old tea. Monings from 6d. to 7d. are unchanged at the decline, and some cheap lots may be picked up. Shantams fetch 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Trade in better sorts is very quiet, though a few fine first-crop Chingwos, counterpart sold at 1s. 5d. and 1s. 6d., have again been sold at 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Scented teas remain firm with little offering, and green teas are very steady. The *Assam* market is fairly firm for the week, Souchongs and brokens for price being very steady. The bargains were undoubtedly Pekoes 9d. to 11d., and many of these teas may be very hard to match in January. Fine Pekoe Souchongs and really choice Pekoes are very scarce, and wanted. *Ceylons* show a weaker market, teas from 10d. to 11d. showing  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. decline. Some very useful teas are now selling again at this range, nearly as good as were to be had a couple of months ago, before the advance.

**WAX (BEES')** firm, but in small supply at to-day's sales. *Jamaica* sold at 5l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 10s. for brown and grey mixed, and a case of orange saucers for the *Cape* realised 5l. 12s. 6d. per cwt.

## THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 1.

**A** DULL market continues to be the report of all those engaged in the drug, chemical, and dyestuff trades, and with the close of the year so near at hand, it is doubtful if any improvement will develop until after the turn is made, and plans for the future are decided upon.

**ACID (CITRIC).**—*English* is selling quite freely, and is well sustained at 49c.

**ALOES.**—*Curaçaos* have been in free receipt of late, and with free offerings and continued inattention on the part of



buyers, the tendency of the market has been toward a lower basis of value, supplies being obtainable at  $3\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**AMMONIUM CARBONATE.**—*English* is still very scarce, and firm at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 8c.

**ARSENIC.**—In red arsenic there has been a large movement during the week, the transactions aggregating closely upon 600 kegs, which includes the greater portion of the supplies now in transit to this market; the prices paid were  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 6c. This demand was influenced by the anticipated early closing of navigation on the Rhine, and the consequent higher cost to lay down.

**BALSAM.**—*Canada* is still offered at \$29, but trade requirements are very small.

**BORAX.**—The position is unchanged, though there is a strong probability of a further advance immediately following the turn of the year.

**CAMPHOR.**—The market for *Refined* reflects a very strong tone. Refiners are reluctant, and in fact positively decline, to book orders at anything under 28c. in barrels, though from second hands limited quantities are offered at  $27\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**CHLORATE OF POTASH** in crystals may still be had at  $14\frac{3}{4}$ c. in jobbing quantities, but no round lots are obtainable under 15c.

**COCOA BUTTER.**—Notwithstanding the higher price of cocoa butter in London there are sellers here of bulk at  $38\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**CUTCH** has continued to rule quiet, with SM quoted  $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. spot, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. to arrive or January-March shipment.

**CUTTLE FISH BONE.**—The principal holder of *Trieste* continues to meet the wants of the trade at 20c., and as this price does not cover cost of recent importations, supplies as they come to hand are being stored to await a more favourable change, a condition of affairs which from present indications seems very remote.

**ERGOT OF RYE.**—The continued free cable advices of higher prices for ergot in the London market have stimulated action here, and caused a material advance in the value. During the past week sales have been made of 9,000 lbs. *Spanish* at 24c. to 30c., and 14,000 lbs. *German* 19c. to 24c. Supplies are very greatly reduced, particularly of the better quality, and now closely concentrated. At the close to-day *Spanish* was held at 35c. to 38c., and *German* 28c. to 30c., though these figures at present writing might be considered as extreme.

**GAMBIER** for forward delivery has been in better demand, with sales of some 500 tons at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for November shipment, and  $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. December-February. The spot price is  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**GUM GALBANUM** is very scarce in this market, and the price has been advanced to \$1 for the small quantity available.

**GUM SENEGAL** is moving out fairly into consumptive channels upon the basis of well-sustained values, which to-day are really below the actual cost laid down. French picked 52c. to 55c., and sorts 38c. to 40c.

**MANNA.**—The first receipts of the new crop have come to hand, and sales have been made at 32c. for small, and 28c. for sorts.

**NITRATE OF SODA** has again been advanced,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 2.40c., as to quality, being required for spot stock, 2.30c. to 2.35c. to arrive, and  $2\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 2.30c. for forward shipments.

**OILS (ESSENTIAL).**—*Anise* is quiet, and barely steady at \$1.50. *Cassia* is maintained steadily at 80c. to 85c., but the demand has in a measure subsided. The stock being closely concentrated, there is no pressure to realise. "Bear" influences are at work upon H.G.H. *Peppermint*. Hotchkiss himself is trying to establish the market at \$3.50, but outside holders are endeavouring to weaken the situation, and in their efforts to accomplish this are offering small parcels at \$3.15. Even this inside limit is beyond the reach of exporters. Bulk is dull at nominally unchanged prices. *Sassafras* comes to hand very slowly from the country, and the price is maintained at 70c., at which some sales have recently been made.

**OPIUM** continues dull and weak, and the prospects for any

improvement in the situation are not regarded as favourable. Low-test stock is still quoted at \$1.85 in bond, though this price has in recent instances been shaded to \$1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ , while high grades have eased off to \$2. Holders find it difficult to arouse buyers' interest beyond purchases of single cases.

**QUICKSILVER.**—The advance in the London market to 8l. 10s. from second hands has caused a feeling in sympathy, the price demanded to-day being 62c.

**QUININE.**—The market for German brands is dull and depressed. *Gold and Silver* can readily be obtained from second hands at 32c. in large bulk, and more speculative makes at 33c. to 34c.; but buyers' judgment of the situation prompts them to go slowly, hence in most instances purchases are made strictly in accordance with actual necessities, speculative overtures being carefully avoided.

**ROOTS AND BARKS.**—For export to London small sales of *Cascara Sagrada* have been made here at  $37\frac{1}{2}$ c.; the stock here is reduced, and for additional lots it would be difficult to shade 40c. *Ginseng* is scarce and firmer, with \$2.70 and \$2.80 asked for prime stock. *Golden Seal* has sold in a quantity way at 40c. *Ipecac.* has advanced to \$1.75, assisted by cable advices from London. The stock here is concentrated in the hands of two concerns. *Sarsaparilla*: Honduras has been in active demand for export, with sales reported of 100 bales medium and prime at 23c. to 25c. Small sales of Western *Senega* are noticed at 55c., though most holders are insisting upon 58c. to 60c. Texas *Snake* root has declined to 25c., at which small orders are being filled.

**SENNA.**—The recent cables from London concerning the improved position of Tinnevely have imparted a stronger tone to this market, though no quotable change in value has occurred. To-day 80 bales medium grade were purchased at 10c. to 12c.

**SHELLAC.**—There is little doing at the moment, the business passing being confined to the current necessities of manufacturers. London advices are watched with some interest, though the quotations of that market are unfavourable for importations to this side. DC held at 22c. to 24c., VSO 17c. to 18c., and TN quality  $13\frac{1}{2}$ c.

## THE AMSTERDAM CINCHONA AUCTIONS.

(Telegram from our Correspondent.)

AMSTERDAM, December 13.

AT the bark auctions held here to-day 1,890 packages Java bark, being the entire quantity offered for sale, were disposed of at a slight reduction in price, the unit not averaging more than 10c. per half-kilo., or  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Druggists' barks in quills, fine long whole to broken, and chips, sold at 9c. to 79c. per half-kilo. ( $=1\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.); druggists' root bark at 19c. to 25c. ( $=3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.). For manufacturing barks of all varieties, good rich quill to broken ditto, and chips, the prices ranged from 11c. to 78c. ( $=2$ d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.), and for root for manufacturing purposes from 35c. to 69c. ( $=6\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.) The principal buyers, in order of precedence, were the Amsterdam Quinine Works, the Auerbach factory, and the Brunswick factory.

**ESSENCE DE BOIS DE ROSE FEMELLE**, or oil of rosewood (*Licari kanali*), has been found by Morin to have a composition analogous to camphor. It yields by distillation of its hydrochloride a hydrocarbon, *licarene* ( $C_{20}H_{16}$ ), a very mobile, colourless liquid, without action on polarised light, and of sp. gr. 0.835.

**THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF ULEXINE**, the alkaloid of the common gorse, has been studied by Dr. J. R. Bradford, who finds that it has a powerful and widespread action, being a nerve and muscle poison, a respiratory poison raising arterial tension, and producing diuresis. The paralysis of respiration is produced by the smallest doses, and is apparently the most important action of the drug.





### Memoranda for Correspondents.

*Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.*

*Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.*

*If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.*

*Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.*

*Before writing for formulae consult the last volume, if you have it.*

*Letters, queries, &c. will be attended to in the order received.*

### Patent Medicines.

SIR,—As long as there are people whose diseases are incurable, imaginary, or unable to be dealt with by ordinary doctors, and as long as there are advertisements to read, so long will so-called patent medicines continue in existence. The only plan by which chemists can compete in this respect is that which is frequently recommended by your correspondents, viz. to make and push their own proprietaries, and for a plan for the carrying out of this I recommend them to study their CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1889.

'Ricardo's' suggestion, I think, is not likely to be acted on. Grocers are the largest vendors of these quackeries—for the majority are such—and if chemists do, as they no doubt should, endeavour to sell a preparation of known composition, the makers of the secret remedies will certainly not form a ring for the benefit of their opponents. 'Ricardo' says that we should not be so anxious to push our own specialities. I maintain that we should be anxious to do so.

When asked as to the efficacy of these compounds, I always say I cannot recommend them, as I do not know what is in them, and with a little pushing rarely fail to sell something of my own manufacture instead. If the article is as effective as guaranteed the customer is sure to be seen again.

Yours truly,

RESEDA. (197/16.)

SIR,—Owing partly to the presence of cheap stores in my neighbourhood, and partly to various letters that have appeared on this subject in this journal, I resolved two months ago to reduce prices of patents and sundries all round. I emblazoned both windows with notices to that effect, and to my astonishment and perplexity the sales have decreased ever since. This may be some guide to others who may be doubting as to what to do in the matter.

Yours truly,

CHEMICUS. (197/71.)

SIR,—I for one agree with 'Ricardo's' scheme, and think it practicable. The whole of the patent proprietors might not fall in with it, but the majority would, and others would follow. Thousands of patents are pushed out and the chemist's own mixture, &c., pushed in every week, which to large advertisers must make an immense difference in a year; much more than they gain from grocers, &c., selling them. If chemists had a living-profit on them they would (as they have done in years gone by) say a word in favour instead of crying them down, as they do now. In this town patents are sold for  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. profit. By all means let us arouse; our friend 'Ricardo' has given us a basis to work on; do not let us allow the matter to rest. I suggest that names of those who are willing to form an association be sent at once to someone—'Ricardo,' if he be open to such an honorary post—and an association be formed; the expense would be small, and should this scheme fail, the then-formed association might still be able to stir up some good plan.

Yours truly,

MICA PANIS.

SIR,—The plan suggested by 'Ricardo' in your last issue for keeping the sale of patent medicines in the hands of registered chemists was submitted by a friend and myself to several leading makers of patents and proprietary articles (some of the very names occurring in 'Ricardo's' letter) in the spring of 1880, but they all declined to entertain it. We also approached some of the principal dealers, but they saw great difficulties in the way. Finally, the advisability of opening a central dépôt which would undertake such distribution, and which would try gradually to gain the support of makers and retailers, was considered, but this also was given up.

Yours truly,

A. E. I. (196/59.)

SIR,—Might I suggest to 'Ricardo, M.P.S.,' to lament no longer the loss of patent medicines, &c., of other peoples' manufacture, but endeavour to bring out his own, always taking care that everything he makes or supplies shall be of a quality that cannot be beaten at the price. His idea that the proprietors of patent medicines, &c., would rather see chemists getting the profit than the grocer is hardly in accordance with my experience, which is that the majority care not a straw who gets the profit so long as they sell plenty. I see only one way out of the difficulty, and that is, that each manufacturer supply direct to the retailer only; that each retailer be registered and numbered in the manufacturer's book; that all goods sent be marked or stamped with a separate and distinct mark, which would accord with the manufacturer's book; and that no retailer be allowed to supply any cutter, either directly or indirectly. Suppose Jones's number to be 301. His goods are stamped 301, and it will not be difficult to find out the culprit if a box or pot so numbered be found at a store. But all this entails a lot of trouble, and the manufacturers will never do it until compelled by circumstances. I have never pushed other peoples' names with either new things or old, nor do I intend to. I pack my counter from one end to the other with everything of my own manufacture that I think likely to take. At present I have between 50 and 60 different lines on the counter, with no other name save my own. As for such things as toilet soaps, &c., I will not have the maker's name on at all—that is, if they are to occupy any space on my counter. I choose the best manufacturers of such things, and do my utmost to secure the best of everything, and then I fire away with confidence. I have tried the plan for eight years now, and am satisfied with the result. The returns for my own specialities over the counter are above one-third of my entire takings.

Yours truly,

December 11.

SCORPIOID CYME. (72/197.)

SIR,—I do not think many enterprising and progressive chemists will be inclined to adopt the views of Mr. Dalgleish as expressed in your last issue. It is idle to ignore the prominence of and great demand for patent medicines. Unless in some very exceptional places patents can still be sold at a profit if the chemist watches his buying closely and pays cash. The public will ask for patents, and if the chemist be foolish enough to refuse to supply them at the prices now current the customers will go elsewhere; besides, the very fact of an inquiry for a patent often gives the chemist a chance of introducing some article of his own, and if he be a clever man he will frequently succeed in making a profitable sale and retain the customer, who may likely need from time to time many articles besides patents. Let intelligent men accept the situation and endeavour to make the best of it, rather than seek by puny efforts to resist the spirit of the age.

Yours respectfully,

December 11.

PROGRESS. (198/41.)

### What is Magnesia?

SIR,—In the northern city where I served my time we were always asked for calcined magnesia; to sell light carbonate was quite an exceptional occurrence; but when I came to London I found a change (in more ways than one). In both the pharmacies in which I was successively assistant we sold light carbonate when 'magnesia' was asked for; and when I went into business on my own account I followed the practice of my predecessor, and sold light car-



bonate. It is evidently what the people mean here when they ask for "magnesia," as very rarely I am asked for "calcined," which of course I supply. I should, however, strongly object to be classed with those members of the trade who make their "quinine and iron tonic" with cinchonidine sulphate or their quinine wine with quassia.

Yours truly,

London, S.E., Dec. 8.

CORTEX. (196/29.)

SIR,—The practice of at least seven establishments I am acquainted with, scattered all over the country and in two of the Channel Islands, is that magnes. carb. levis is what is given when "magnesia" is asked for.

Yours truly,

Guernsey, December 8.

H. CUMBER, JUNR.

SIR,—Magnesia is as troublesome an article as aq. menth., and, I think, should be settled officially. For dispensing I always use the ponderosa, though I lately lost a customer (who was not amenable to reason) through using it, his mixture having been made before with the levis.

For ordinary retail purposes my experience is that it is the custom to sell mag. carb. levis when "magnesia" is required for children, and mag. carb. pond. for adults, the calcined only when asked for as such.

Yours truly,

RESEDA. (197/16.)

SIR,—"Yorkshire" truly writes that "mag. calc." is the correct thing "for magnesia." It is so chemically and pharmacopoeially; the simple word "magnesia" occurred in the 1867 B.P. for heavy calcined magnesia, but "ponderosa" has been added to that since. It is a light magnesia which customers want for children, and for that reason the light calcined magnesia is the only article which should be given. I question if anyone has a right to give anything else, for I fear that the sale of the carbonate as "magnesia" would bring the seller within the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act so far as offence against that Act is concerned. Custom might be an extenuating circumstance, but the comparative cheapness of magnes. carb. levis would be a difficult thing for the seller to explain away.

Yours truly,

CACODYL. (197/80.)

A Welsh Correspondent (82/198) states that it is the custom in his district to give light carbonate of magnesia when "magne-ia" for children is asked for; the heavy carbonate is given for tooth-powder. In a London (W.C.) establishment light calcined magnesia was given for what he now gives the light carbonate. In Huddersfield the custom was the same as in Wales.

SIR,—Many of your readers will be as surprised as myself to see your footnote of December 8 in answer to above query. Having served my time in a provincial town, I have put up and sold hundreds of one, two, and three penny packets of magnesia, which were kept ready packed for sale; light carbonate was always sold when magnesia was asked for, and calcined only when demanded. How long would the latter remain free from lumps when kept weighed up in the ordinary paper packets or boxes?

By a parity of reasoning you would give pure alkaloid when quinine was demanded.

The latter part of your footnote is an unintentional insult to many of your readers that I know are honourable, and who would not think of substituting cinchonidine for quinine sulphate.

London, Dec. 11.

JNO. HICK.

SIR,—I regret to notice that your usual courteous tone was abandoned in the remarks you made on the subject of magnesia.

During ten years of highly varied experience, I have never sold for "magnesia" anything but the carbonate; the oxide was only sold when expressly asked for as "calcined mag-

nesia"; and, further, I never met with an opinion to the contrary until your last issue came to hand.

The "magnesia" of prescriptions has always been the heavy oxide, but I think you will find that the "magnesia" of the counter has as invariably been the light carbonate.

Yours truly,

324 Caledonian Road, N.

A. L. MEADLEY.

December 11.

SIR,—I think you will find mag. carb. the rule and mag. calc. the exception in supplying pennyworths of "magnesia." Such is my experience in Birmingham, London, and South Wales, and that, too, in shops whose proprietors would have scorned to use cinchonidine sulphate in making their "quinine and iron tonic," which statement is rather rough, I think, on the majority, including,

Yours faithfully,

H. R. L. (198/50.)

SIR,—We always supply the light carbonate of magnesia when simply magnesia is asked for, and, I believe, it is the custom of a good many London houses to do the same. When mag. carb. or mag. calc. is ordered in a prescription the ponderosa ought to be used. Yours,

Kentish Town, N.W.

MONO. (199/11.)

December 12.

#### Practical Gratitude.

SIR,—Never before have we had such a collection of well-tried and useful recipes and information massed together as is to be found in your DIARY, which I duly received, and now beg to acknowledge with many thanks.

You always treat us, as in my opinion we should be treated, as a trade with a scientific side to it. We have our living to obtain by retailing drugs, &c., not by closing the shop and sitting in one's laboratory all day long.

I have enclosed a few recipes, which I trust may be found useful to some, and ask you to accept them as an acknowledgement, slight as it may be, of the many useful hints I have received from you.

In your DIARY for 1889 you remark about the trouble, &c., of cochineal colouring; the following I have never had the slightest trouble with:—

Carmine .. .. .	3ss.
Liq. potassæ .. .. .	3i.
Aq. ad .. .. .	3xx.

#### Mucilage for Labels.

Soak gum tragac. in water till swollen, then add sufficient water to form a stiff paste.

Have used this for years and never had any trouble with it.

#### For Sweaty Feet.

Wash with salicylic soap every day, and dust over feet a powder composed of zinci oxid., and pulv. amyli, equal parts, carbolic acid about 10 drops to 3j.

Tried and proved to be excellent.

At this season of the year chemists are sometimes asked for preparations for nigger and theatrical purposes. Thinking some well-tried recipes might be useful to my brother-chemists, I append a few, all of which I have frequently used myself and sold quantities to customers:—

#### Nigger Black.

Beat finest lampblack into a stiff paste with glycerine and apply with a sponge; if necessary mix a little water with it when using. This is far superior to the old-fashioned burnt cork and beer, which required a lot of rubbing in, and almost skinned one's face to remove. The above can be as easily removed as it is applied.

#### White Face and Arms Lotion.

Zinci oxid... ..	3ss.
Glycerini .. .. .	3ij.
Aq. rose ad .. .. .	3ij.

Superior to powders. Many of our leading actresses use the above.



*Nose Paste for Comic Characters.*

Wheat flour	..	..	..	..	3j.
Pulv. tragac.	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Tint with carmine.					

Take as much of the powder as necessary and knead into a stiff paste with a little water and apply to the nose, having previously painted it with spirit gum.

*To make Grease Paints.*

Take clarified suet and mix colour required with it and pour into round moulds.

Flesh tint: use white-lead and chalk, parts equal, and vermilion to suit; three tints are required; red, use vermilion; blue, use ultramarine; black, use finest drop black; white, use white-lead. Perfume with bergamot.

Yours faithfully,

PHENIX. (190/42.)

193/60. *Alf.*, who has opened his recipe-book for the benefit of our readers, opens it again with the following results:—

In looking through the DIARY, which I think a marvel of usefulness, I see that Dr. Brooke Muriel's *Mist. Rhei Rub.* (page 272) is short of two ingredients, viz.:—

Syrupi simp.	..	..	..	..	3iv.
Sp. chlorof.	..	..	..	..	3iv.

Perhaps your readers will make a note of the alteration.

Show-bottle Colours.—Beautiful, very rich, and permanent shades of rose, from a delicate pink to blood red, may be made as follows:—

Cudbear	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Water	..	..	..	..	3x.

Infuse (cold) for a day or so, filter, and add to water (need not be distilled) till required shade is produced, and add to each gallon—

Liq. ammon. fort.	..	..	..	..	3ss.
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N.B.—Sometimes goes a little cloudy about second day, but in a day or two clears itself by throwing down a precipitate, but so slight a one as to scarcely need removal from the carboy. Distilled water might obviate this.

*Carminative Teething Syrup:—*

Tinct. flor. anthem. (Martindale's Extra Pharmacopœia)	..	..	..	..	3j.
Tinct. cardam. co.	..	..	..	..	3ss.
Glycerini pur.	..	..	..	..	3iss.

M.

Dose: from  $\mathfrak{M}$ v. upwards, according to age of children.

An excellent form, though simple. The tr. anthem. verily does, as Martindale says, "quiet their pceevishness," while for several forms of infantile diarrhoea it is unequalled, and the glycerine, according to Dr. J. Mekulics, as quoted by Ringer and Murrell, "does not hinder the digestion of pepsin and hydrochloric acid," so that whilst it prevents the formation of wind and acidity (the root of most infants' troubles and tempers), probably by checking fermentation, it in no way retards digestion.

*Snuff for Colds, Neuralgia, &c.:—*

Common washing soda, powdered.

A small pinch sniffed up the nostrils so stimulates the nerves: s to produce a sharp sneezing, which is followed by immediate relief.

*Christmas Experiments.*

SIR,—To the experiments suitable for Christmas entertainment may be added the following, which, being producible in a portable form, and requiring but a spirit-lamp for its development, will probably find a more ready sale than others requiring acids, liquids generally, and apparatus for their performance.

Mix 1 part of artificial alizarine—the ordinary commercial paste dried, which is cheap enough, will do—with 2 or 3 parts of plaster of Paris; make into a stiff paste with water, pour on a slightly greased slab to a thickness of  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch; when half set score with a knife to form pieces 3 or 4 inches square, and dry in the open air.

Upon heating one of the squares over a spirit-lamp a crop of beautiful orange-coloured crystals will sublime on its upper surface, which, with a little careful handling, may be collected by means of a feather and preserved. Care should be taken not to overheat the slab. Precisely the same effect, only, if possible, still more brilliant, is produced by substituting indigo for the alizarine. As their sublimation points differ the two cannot be employed simultaneously.

MELALEUCA. (196/60.)

*Going into Committee.*

SIR,—During the discussion on Mr. Evans's motion one of the councillors asked this question—"Was it from irresponsible journalists and the small army of grumblers, or was it from members of the Society that the complaints came?" The language is probably not in the best taste, but the question is perfectly relevant, so I shall answer it. Immediately on reading the discussion I wrote a note to each of the members (or associates) of the Society in this district (there are five of us altogether), and without in the least indicating my own views on the matter put two plain questions, asking whether they approved of the policy of the Council in going so frequently into committee, or whether they were in favour of Mr. Evans's motion. The replies were as follows:—"I am quite opposed to the policy of going into committee as it has been done in the past; in fact, the whole thing is a burlesque, and it is high time both Council and Society were smashed up, for any good they are doing to the trade." "I do not approve of the frequency of secret discussion in committee, and I certainly would like a much fuller account of all the doings of the Council." "I do not approve of the Council going so often into committee." "I am decidedly in favour of Mr. Evans's motion anent the committee policy of the Society. . . . I think it would be to the interests of the Society if the members were better informed as to what goes on at the Council meetings." For myself, I, too, am strongly in favour of Mr. Evans's motion, and believe that if many more occasions arise such as that a month ago the Council will drift out of all touch with the members.

This is the answer we offer to Mr. Martin, and I must confess I am surprised to find it so unanimous. I do not suppose a like unanimity exists all over the country, but I have a suspicion that the majority of the Council represent a minority of the Society in this matter.

Thank you for the assistance you have given in the cause of open meeting—the policy you advocate will triumph. There is a limit to every man's patience, and we worms will turn some day.

A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY. (198/47.)

*The Society and the Trade.*

SIR,—Your issue of December 1 contains groans and lamentations from some of our pessimistic brethren.

"Di" talks of extermination; "H. F. D." goes in for a very violent measure of suppression; "An Old Member" cuts the Society altogether, as worse than useless.

Such opinions are fashionable just now, as the combined result of bad trade and hot competition. When fortune's wheel comes round with a smiling face I feel sure that our friends will entertain happier thoughts of things in general.

In the meantime can we imagine such a scene as this?—An order emanating from the Privy Council Office, at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society, enlarging the Poison Schedules, and commanding that all the articles therein be carefully labelled, catalogued, stored, and locked up. This order faithfully obeyed by all registered chemists, medical men, hospitals, dispensaries.

Outside these, weeping, wailing, gnashing of teeth among the uncircumcised crew who now despoil our trade—grocers, hucksters, photographers, oilmen, &c.

Another order from the same august locality: That no scheduled poison or medicament shall be dispensed by any but registered apprentices, associates, members, and fellows of the various medical and pharmaceutical bodies.

Execut unqualified assistants, managers, dispensers (grooms, coachmen, housemaids, wives and daughters of doctors), botanical chemists, and the whole tribe of interlopers who now do our work.

A third order: That before a licence to practise is taken



out by each chemist as he goes into business and looks for a new shop, information shall be filed at a certain office "that the said neighbourhood consists of ( ) inhabitants, and is not overdone with pharmacies, &c.

Let us erect some such platform as may be crystallised from these visions, find representatives for our views on the Council of Bloomsbury, and fight for ourselves and our boys; and my "end of the stick" is "gather round 'the Square.'"

Yours truly,

HEDER. (198/37.)

#### The Benevolent Fund—Volunteers Wanted.

SIR,—The recent election of a smaller number of annuitants than usual on the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the perusal some time since of a statement issued by the Secretary that out of 13,000 persons on the register more than 10,000 are non-subscribers to the fund, have induced me to address the Council of the Society on a subject that has for some time occupied my attention.

It appears to me that this apathy on the part of the persons to whom the fund exclusively belongs might be, to some extent, dispelled if an active canvass for subscriptions were made in large towns. I am aware that this is already done in some provincial towns by local secretaries, but, so far as I know, no volunteer effort has been made in that direction in London.

The scheme that I have suggested to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society is that London should be divided into the half-mile squares indicated by the cross lines on the Post Office Directory map, and that a volunteer should be got in each of those squares to canvass for subscriptions for the fund within the area of that section.

My suggestion is under the consideration of the Council, and I am given to understand, is being favourably entertained; but I think it would strengthen the hands of the Council if some general expression of opinion were manifested, and if volunteers were at once forthcoming. I have, therefore, determined to address you, in the hope that you will ventilate the subject in your journal, and that you will suggest to those gentlemen who are willing to take the matter up the desirability of sending their names to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society with an offer of assistance.

I am, sir, yours very truly,

36 Camden Square,  
December 12.

T. C. W. MARTIN.

#### Lead in Meat Extracts.

SIR,—Now that your columns have been opened to the consideration of excess of "salt in meat extracts," &c., may I be allowed to call attention to a more serious form of contamination in some of these preparations? Upon several occasions I have found in these so-called "meat essences," or solidified broth or tea, considerable traces of lead and copper; the former metal derived probably from the solder or impure tin, the latter metal possibly from the pans, &c., used for digestion or concentration of the extractions, &c.

Setting aside all extraneous matters, as salts and acids, the juice of meat itself contains sarcolactic acid, and this acid will form soluble lead and copper salts with meat juice, when permitted, by contact or digestion, especially if (as I have found in some tins) small lumps of soldering metal are allowed, not only to fall into, but to remain in, the partly filled tins, to be partially dissolved by the acid juice itself. I have found lead and copper in some of these dietetic preparations quite recently, and when we consider that these preparations are used by invalids and children, cumulative doses of lead or copper must be certainly undesirable and more objectionable than common salt.

The detection of these impurities is quite simple, and any chemist might readily perform the assay. I prefer to dissolve the meat preparation in sufficient water to render it perfectly fluid, then slightly acidulate with acetic acid, and pass hydrogen sulphide through the solution. Iron is not precipitated, and a blackened solution is an almost certain indication of some heavy metal, generally in these cases lead or copper, and when the deposit of sulphide has occurred it should be removed and subjected to the special and distinctive tests. I may say that out of thirteen samples examined I have found copper in two and lead in five. Two of these samples

recently examined gave sufficient evidence of the contamination by mere boiling with sodium hyposulphite. Like Mr. Lascelles-Scott, I also have no interest in any of the preparations in the market. I am, however, sufficiently conversant with the processes adopted by manufacturers to know that these contaminations can and should be prevented, and if chemists and the medical profession would insist upon this being observed the value of such restoratives would be much greater than it now is.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,  
London, December 10.

GEO. BROWNEN, F.C.S.

#### Pharmaceutical Superstitions.

SIR,—One pennyworth of dragon's blood and one pennyworth of saltpetre are often sold by me to servant girls and the like. I was curious to know what use was made of it, and found that a little of each was thrown on the fire, and in the flame produced an imperfect image of their future husband is supposed to be seen.

November 13.

JACK OF YORKSHIRE.

SIR,—I can fully bear out "S. P. S.'s" experience as to the purchase by women of certain drugs for superstitious purposes. The article usually in demand is sang. dracon. It is mostly bought by young girls, who, when there are two or more of them, have a great deal to giggle and to whisper about among themselves while they are being served. The dragon's blood, it appears, is wrapped in a piece of brown paper with certain hieroglyphics inscribed upon it and burnt at midnight over a charcoal fire, an incantation such as

Oh! do come back, thou faithless swain,  
That I may love and kiss thee again,

being meanwhile pronounced. I remember selling a pennyworth to a woman one day, who confided to me that her husband had left her and gone to Paris. A day or two after she returned and informed me that her husband had actually come back to London, but had not returned to her house yet, to bring about which happy result she invested in another pennyworth.

I have also, not infrequently, been seriously asked for love philtres. This, I may add, exclusively by foreign Jews.

MELALEUCA. (182/37.)

SIR,—The following directions and recipes came under my notice some few days since, and I took the liberty of copying them for the benefit of your readers who are interested in "the art and mystery of the apothecary":—

"Apply warm treacle or a tobacco-leaf steeped in water twenty-four hours, or a poultice of boiled brick-lime—it seldom fails—or a bruised onion skinned or roasted in ashes."

"Swallow a pill of pitch, fasting (one pill usually cures the bleeding piles), or heat a large leek boiled, or take twice a day as much as lies on a shilling of the thin skin of walnuts powdered."

"Lightly boil the juice of the nettles with a little sugar; take two ounces. It seldom needs repeating."

Yours, &c.,

SUFFICIT. (180/55.)

SIR,—I thought I should like to place on record a most extraordinary demand I had last week, as under:—

Enter a Woman: Three pennyworth of *human flesh*, please!

Chemist: I beg your pardon?

Woman: Three pennyworth of human flesh!

Chemist: Do you think we are cannibals to deal in human flesh? What do you want it for?

Woman: It is not for me, it is for a man; he wants it for a horse.

The article supplied was asafœtida. Yours truly,

F. WHEELER.

SIR,—I have an old customer who gets regularly a 1-oz. box of citrine ointment. I never knew to what use he put the ointment until a few days ago, when he informed me that he rubs it on his beard at night in order to soften the hair. He goes to the barber in the morning once a week. It was a barber who recommended it. Have any of your readers heard of such a curious use? D. M. (95/17.)



### Treatment of Hernia Without Trusses.

SIR,—In answer to very many inquiries from chemists as to whether there is any probability of curing rupture, or hernia, without wearing a truss, or by any operation, such as is advertised so much in the daily papers by an American doctor; and as chemists are interested in the sale of trusses, and no doubt desire information on the subject, I take this opportunity of giving an American method of attempting to cure rupture. It is an American patent remedy, and is called by its inventor, "Appilative Composition for Ruptures."

It is made as follows:—*Pinus Canadensis* (hemlock spruce), *quercus albus* (inner bark of white oak), *pteris aquillina* (common brake root), *salix viminalis* (bark of green osiers)—of each, equal parts; powdered very fine while in the green state. Place in an iron kettle, and pour in rain or distilled water until just covered; then place kettle in oven or other warm place, and keep temperature of contents as near 180° Fahr. as possible. Let it remain thus for three days; then strain off the liquor, and again exhaust the resulting powder as before for three days at the same heat, adding the strained liquor to the last; then repeat the exhaustion of the powder again for the third time. Add all three strained liquors together, and keep them at 180° Fahr. until it evaporates into a thick syrupy consistence; as it thickens reduce the temperature, and when the liquor comes to the consistence of pitch, it is ready for use. Spread it thickly and evenly on leather or swansdown, apply to the ruptured part, cover with a bandage; let it remain on until cured.

There is very little faith to be placed on this treatment, but inasmuch as it cannot do any harm, and may give a little support to the part, those chemists who care to try the experiment may do so, and can fall back on a carefully-adapted truss afterwards.

The idea of the above-mentioned method is that the composition plaster heals the parts, and flattens down with the heat of the body as the cure proceeds.

M. K. HARGREAVES, M.D.

12 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.,  
November 27.

### Compound Bismuth Mixture.

SIR,—Has a formula for the above ever been published? Quite lately I have had to obtain a supply of the mixture from two makers, because ordered in prescriptions; and yet, in each case, the composition appears to be the same as a compound sent out by the firm from whom I buy my drugs. There may be a slight variation in the proportions of one or two ingredients, but the chief ones correspond in strength. It is a convenient combination, and I am surprised that it has not been put into the B.P.C. Formulary.

Yours truly,  
HEDER.

### Barium Carbonate in Euonymin.

SIR,—Having had barium carbonate reported to be in use as a diluent for euonymin, I examined a few samples (obtained in the retail trade), and of twelve samples find four containing about 20 per cent. of that substance, which can scarcely be looked upon as a normal constituent of the bark of euonymus, or a legitimate addition to the manufactured article.

From information kindly supplied by one of the makers, it would appear that, in order to preserve euonymin in the form of a powder, the addition (to the alcoholic extract) of twice its weight of some absorbent powder is necessary, and that such an addition has always been made. This would seem to be the general practice, for no sample I have examined has been soluble to a greater extent than 35 per cent. in rectified spirit. I failed to find any barium carbonate in samples of brown euonymin, and as its use as part of the necessary diluent in green euonymin does not appear to be generally known, and is very objectionable, I wish to draw attention to the fact of its occurrence.

Yours faithfully,  
SAMUEL R. POWELL,

8 Halkin Street West, S.W.,

### Administration of Powders to Children.

SIR,—Might I venture to draw your attention to what I consider a little error in "The Art of Dispensing"; and it is not unimportant either, as I frequently find customers complain that powders do not have the desired effect, and on questioning them I generally discover that it is due to the fact that they administer them in the manner recommended in "The Art of Dispensing," or in water or milk.

It is stated at page 97 that "the simplest way to give a powder is to make a small draught of it with sugar and water." It may be the simplest way, but it certainly is not the best, inasmuch as children's powders very frequently contain either calomel or grey powder; and if given as you suggest they don't get the most active portion. I always direct them to make a thick paste of it with a little sugar and water in a spoon, and then give it, and if that is done you will not have any complaints of powders not acting as they ought.

Teignmouth.

Yours faithfully,

JNO. E. RYDER.

### Distilled Water in Small Pharmacies.

SIR,—The question as to how best to furnish the above in the quantities required for a small pharmacy has not to my mind received the attention it deserves. I am constantly made aware of the importance of its use. Quite recently a mixture containing ammon. carb. was dispensed with water containing a large amount of carbonate of lime in solution; the result was a considerable precipitate. To procure a supply of any quantity from the wholesale houses is expensive; obtained as condensed from a steam boiler it is not at all times reliable, often charged with ammoniacal impurities. To be satisfactory to my mind, it should be prepared at home, and the first few pints thrown away. Is there no form of still made, or what is the best form, so that 10 or 20 gallons might be drawn over in a few hours, providing a supply for one or two weeks.

Yours truly,

MYROS.

[Bracher's automatic still is a very useful apparatus for small pharmacies. It takes up little room, and has efficient condensing power. See DIARY, page 173, as to precautions in distilling water. We may again recall the fact that the British Pharmacopœia prescribes distilled water to be used for dispensing purposes when "aqua" simply is ordered.]

### LEGAL QUERIES.

32/185. *Meta* says:—"Our traveller booked an order in ordinary course. The goods were got ready and packed. Two or three days after the order being given a letter was received cancelling the order. The goods, which were ready when this letter was received, were sent to the railway station, but "Meta" cannot say whether they were sent before or after receipt of letter. "Meta" asks can he compel the customer to take the goods?"

It is a mistake to suppose that an order for goods under the value of 10*l.*, given verbally to a traveller and accepted by his principal, can be cancelled at the will of the purchaser. An order given to, and accepted by, a traveller is a contract which can only be rescinded by mutual consent, subject to the qualification that his principal has a right to repudiate an order taken contrary to instructions or without authority. The vendors in this case can sue for the price of goods bargained and sold, whether the purchaser accepts them or not. If the goods are above 10*l.* in value, then the Statute of Frauds requires one of three things: a memorandum in writing, a part payment, or delivery and acceptance. In this case, if the letter cancelling the order (or the whole correspondence together) contain sufficient particulars of the transaction, namely, the goods ordered, the price, and the names of the vendors and purchaser, then there will be a sufficient memorandum to satisfy the statute, and the vendors will still be able to sue for the price of the goods. If this letter or the whole correspondence does not contain these particulars, the vendors should forward the invoice, and the purchaser is sure to write back indignantly repudiating the goods, and there will then be a sufficient memorandum to satisfy the statute. The vendors also ought to send one of the purchaser's letters through their post-office to Somerset House to be stamped with a 6*d.* stamp.



25/198. *Alpha*.—It is not an infringement of the Pharmacy Act for an unqualified person to call his shop "drug stores." It is not an infringement of the Act for an unqualified person to act as manager of a branch chemist's shop; but he might be proceeded against for penalty every time he (personally) sells a poison.

70/198. *A. F. C.*—Your label is liable on two counts. First, because you say "*Effectual Cough Lozenges*," and secondly, because you add, "manufactured *only* by" A. F. C. In Mr. Alpe's "*Handy Book of Medicine-Stamp Duty*" the reasons for these liabilities are fully set forth.

2/199. *W. F. S.*—We do not know that by labelling an article "commercial" you are thereby justified in selling a more impure article than if you did not so label it. We do not know where you get your standard of "90 per cent." from for cream of tartar. The Pharmacopœia test requires 92 per cent. In this journal for January 15, 1880, you will find some interesting reports of prosecutions for sale of alleged impure cream of tartar, the quantity of tartrate of lime then alleged being only  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Those cases were dismissed.

58/193. *Quercus*.—We should not regard ferrocyanide of potassium as a substance included in the poison schedule at all. It cannot be termed a metallic cyanide.

49/199. *Vera*.—If you hold a licence for the sale of wines and spirits, you can only get a licence for the sale of methylated spirits from the Board of Inland Revenue direct, and it will only be granted on condition that the methylated spirit is sold in sealed bottles only.

#### MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

A large number of correspondents ask us for formula which have already been published in this journal. It is not fair to more careful readers that we should frequently repeat such information, and so long as the back numbers containing the formula or replies required are in print we must decline to do so. Back numbers of our weekly issue can be obtained from the publisher at 4d. each.

Chrysophanic-acid stains. See February 25, page 269.  
192/45. *Cornubia*.

Seigel's Syrup. See February 12, 1887, page 214. (193/1. *T. J. C.*)

188/5. *Life Buoy*.—Arsenical Paste (for destroying tooth-pulp).—Arsenious acid, 30 grains; hydrochlorate of morphine, 20 grains; creosote, sufficient to make a paste. Must be applied with great caution, as it sometimes is the cause of unlooked-for and dangerous results.

185/32. *Meta*.—A colouring matter which is largely used for Colouring Cheap Wines in France is made from elderberries, alum, and water. We cannot give you the proportions, but a little experiment should place you on the track. Aniline dyes, as well as logwood and cochineal, are also used, these being added preferably after the "wine" has been fined.

192/51. *Mortar and Pestle*.—To get rid of the carbolic-acid odour completely, you would have to oxidise it, and this would mean damage to the floor. Try, however, the application of dilute sulphuric acid (1 part crude acid to 4 parts of water), applied hot every other day.

193/73. *Dryobalanops*.—(1) Paraldehyde may be made from pure anhydrous aldehyde by treating either with strong sulphuric acid or zinc chloride, and subjecting the mixture to cold, when paraldehyde crystallises out at 0° C. (2) We have observed the opacity in flexible collodion, but it generally disappears on standing.

192/23. *G. Fowler*.—The following is the formula for Syrupus Sulphatum (Symonds):—

Sulphate of beberine .. ..	40 grains
" quinine .. ..	100 "
" iron .. ..	100 "
" potassium .. ..	320 "
" sodium .. ..	320 "
Diluted sulphuric acid .. ..	200 minims
Glycerine .. ..	1 fl. oz.
Distilled water.. ..	4 "
Make a solution and add—	
Chloroform .. ..	10 minims
Rectified spirit .. ..	20 "
Syrup, to .. ..	20 fl. oz.
Mix and filter. Dose: ʒss.	

192/41. *Wilts*.—Pyroxylic spirit is wood naphtha. We do not know of any preparation of it deserving the "co.," but have seen "spt. pyroxylic. co." on old shop-bottles. Can any reader say why?

192/61. *F. E. Carpenter*.—Use a weak aqueous solution of chlorinated lime for the brown stains on paper—that is, if oxalic acid has failed to remove them.

45/193. *Nemo*.—It is not frequent to pay salaries to outdoor apprentices in the drug trade in England. In Scotland a salary rising from 10*l.* to 25*l.* a year is generally given.

193/65. *Tanner*.—Hot water extracts the tannin from oak bark as well as anything, and to avoid waste the method of percolation should be employed.

193/8. *Spinach*.—To extract the Green Colouring matter from spinach boil in water for a short time, then drain off the water, and digest for several days in water containing 2 grains of caustic soda per ounce. At the end of this time boil, strain, and precipitate the colouring-matter with hydrochloric acid, which should not be added in large excess. Wash carefully, dry, and preserve in a stoppered bottle. The solubility of this in water is increased by the addition of an alkali.

193/33. *J. W.*—The treatment of ingrowing toe-nails consists in carefully scraping the surface of the nail daily until it is thin and amenable to applications of emollient substances, such as soft soap or equal parts of lanoline and glycerine, either to be applied nightly after a hot foot-bath. The nail is materially softened by this treatment, and the ingrowing part may be easily removed by a pair of nail-scissors. (2) Read Dr. M. K. Hargreaves's "*Manual of Venereal Diseases*," which will tell you all that you want to know.

195/53. *Doctor*.—Our Educational number (September 22) contains all the information that you ask for, and we can supply copies by post for four 1*d.* stamps.

104/17. *J. E. D.*—Ivory is bleached by dipping in turpentine and exposing to the air. Bone can be whitened by boiling with an alkali (a mixture of lime and carbonate of soda is used), but this treatment is apt to leave the bone somewhat porous.

193/3. *B. J. E.*—Phenacetin we should regard as the safest article to put up for sale. Eight-grain powders are sufficient for headache.

196/50. *Apprentice*.—See reply to "Doctor."

195/70. *Nomen*.—Try the addition of ʒij. spt. chloroform., which is an excellent preservative.



**Mineral Oil** may be deprived of its characteristic "bloom" by heating it to 90° Fahr. and adding to each gallon of the oil 1 oz. avoirdupois of mono-nitro-naphthalene in small crystals. This will dissolve in the warm oil immediately, and the oil will instantly be deprived of its bloom when this solution is effected. **TULIP.**

192/65. *Tyro* and (197/56) *Refrigerator*.—**Freezing Powder**.—Sulphate of soda, 4 lbs.; sal ammoniac, 2½ lbs.; nitrate of potash, 2½ lbs. Mix. When required for use mix sufficient of the powder with double its weight of water.

192/71. *J. E. B.*—A good **Casein Cement** can be made by mixing the curd from ½ pint of milk with the whites of 5 eggs and sufficient finely powdered lime to form a thin paste. Old skim-milk cheese may be used in place of the curd.

*Alf.*—(1) See reply to "Spinach" regarding the preparation of chlorophyll green. (2) Cudbear is made from *Rocella tinctoria* and other lichens much in the same way as orchil, that is, by macerating the lichens in stale urine or other ammoniacal liquor. When the colour is developed the mixture is dried and powdered.

194/46. *M. E. A.*—(1) Get our Educational number, September 22, and read it.

197/69. *P. H. B.*—(1) The ingredients of the prescription are fancifully named, and the writer means the patient to apply to him for the prepared medicine, which is supplied at something like 17s. per bottle. You should not undertake to dispense the prescription; rather tell the patient the true facts of the case.

**Labels on Tin.**—*P. H. B.* states that he finds the simplest plan is to brush tinct. benzoin. co. over the spot just before the gummed label is applied.

*X. J.*—**White Oils.**—Perhaps your acetic acid is too strong; use less of it and you will find the product to be all right. We prefer an ammoniacal liniment, which never separates; but the formula was devised to meet a demand for a preparation containing ammonia and acetic acid.

198/24. *Barren Heath.*—Solution of permanganate of potash will stain the floor brown.

192/70. *B. B.*—The Cough Ball has a composition somewhat like the following:—

	Drachms
Nitre .. .. .	2
Antimonial powder .. .. .	½
Powdered squill .. .. .	½
" ipecacuanha .. .. .	½
" ginger .. .. .	½
Liquorice and honey .. .. .	q s.
Mix.	

193/22. *Constantia.*—The **Ginger Ale Extract** is apparently composed of strong tincture of ginger, capsaicin, oil of orange, and essence of jargonelle. To strike the exact flavour you will have to make some experiments. (2) Your question regarding spiced vinegar is vague. Is it a formula you require?

110/13. *Ignoramus.*—The **Rheumatic Liniment** is simply a strong tincture of capsicum made with methylated spirit. There is neither glycerine nor senna in it. The addition of some camphor and soft soap (say 1 oz. of each to the pint) would be an improvement.

176/13. *Beta.*—We cannot give you any definite information regarding the embrocation for horses. It appears to contain cantharides and a resin, probably euphorbium. The menstruum is methylated spirit.

176/13. *Reddoh.*—You will find some suggestions in the **DIARY**. We cannot say what the ingredients of your powder are.

199/11. *Troubled Conscience.*—No, but be careful in future. Most probably a gargle.

192/22. *E. L. R.*—The Royal Institution lectures are published by the Institution, to the secretary of which please apply.

60/194. *Pie.*—Stockholm tar oil is probably what you mean by pitch oil. It is sold in barrels of about 40 gallons, and used for making sheep-dips. You can obtain it from Messrs. Rose, Wilson & Rose, 31 Threadneedle Street. It costs about 12l. per ton.

#### Books.

40/191. *Mutual Improvement.*—We know no better book than Ganot's "Physics" on the physical properties of the atmosphere. If you want to go into meteorology get Scott's "Elementary Meteorology," Kegan Paul & Co., 5s.

66/179. *W. B. R.*—We do not know any books which treat specially of electric pumps. But if you were to study Ayrton's "Practical Electricity" (Cassell) you would know all about the principle on which electric energy is employed.

53/189. *R. H.*—*Sanitary Record*, 15 Waterloo Place; *Sanitary Engineering*, 47 Fetter Lane.

186/74. *B. Smith.*—*Treatises on Dyeing.*—The latest work on the subject is by A. Sonsome, and is published by Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

193/61. *J. P.*—Winter Blyth's "Foods: Their Composition and Analysis" (Charles Griffin & Co.). "The Analyst" is published by Baillière, Tindall & Cox.

194/46. *M. E. A.*—You will find full directions for printing lantern pictures in "The Beginner's Guide to Photography" (Perken, Son & Rayment, 1s.).

#### Information Wanted.

[Replies to the following requests are solicited by correspondents of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.]

196/20. *J. S.*—Can any reader suggest any simple method for partially or entirely deodorising petroleum oil without reducing its illuminating power?

198/50. Formula for Dates's ointment.

*Alf.*—Sunflower oil; where obtainable?

198/21. What is Tambcen, a white powder sold along with potassium iodide for rheumatism?

197/57. What is Australian febrifuge, as sold in the North of England?

**COUNTER-PRESCRIBING.**—Mr. W. Ehlers, a pharmacist, of 116 Delancy Street, New York, has been fined \$50 for counter-prescribing. The arrest was made at the instigation of the counsel of the New York County Medical Society.

It is reported in several American journals that a "heavy calcined magnesia" has appeared on the American market, which is composed of 70 per cent. of calcium sulphate, 20.7 per cent. of water, and 0.3 per cent. of magnesium oxide. It is said to be very "handsome" and of English manufacture.



# NEPENTHE.

(Prepared exclusively from Opium.)

The safest and best preparation of Opium; produces neither headache, sickness, nor constipation.

Dose, the same as that of Tinct. Opii, B.P.

**Price 8s. per pound.**

*In the analysis of 10,000 prescriptions recently published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, Nepenthe occurred more frequently than any other proprietary article except Vaseline and Chlorodyne.*

The word *NEPENTHE* being registered under the Trade Marks Act, Messrs. FERRIS & CO. have the *SOLE RIGHT* to use it; and the Trade are respectfully cautioned against any infringement of their Trade Mark *NEPENTHE*, and the use of any Mark so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive; and against the application of any false trade description, and against any interference with their privilege (see 'Merchandise Marks Act, 1887,' 50 & 51 Vict. ch. 28); and also against dispensing any but Messrs. Ferris & Co.'s preparation when *NEPENTHE* is ordered in a prescription.

*Trade and Wholesale Terms for NEPENTHE upon application.*

**FERRIS, BOORNE, TOWNSEND & BOUCHER,**

**WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS, BRISTOL.**

**FIVE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.**

# VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

EASILY DIGESTED — **PURE — SOLUBLE** — MADE INSTANTLY.

**INCOMPARABLY THE BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL.**

Very strong & nutritious, THIS Cocoa is cheaper & more satisfying than Tea.

"Admirable,"	} <i>BRITISH</i>	"Delicate aroma,"	} <i>THE</i>	
"flavour perfect,"		"PURE & unmixed,"		} <i>LANCET.</i>
"and so <b>PURE</b> ."		"goes a long way."		
	<i>MEDICAL</i>			
	<i>JOURNAL.</i>			

**"ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED."—HEALTH.**

**SAMPLE TINS GRATIS** through your Grocer or Chemist.





# SIR JAMES MURRAY'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

As Prepared by the Discoverer, SIR JAMES MURRAY, M.D.

FOR OVER 60 YEARS IN USE AS AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR ALL  
DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.

*In Summer time, and in warm climates, it is invaluable, as it cools the Blood and improves the system generally.*

It is the only known Drug which cures that most unpleasant of all maladies, viz.,  
a HEADACHE. In cases of Gout and Indigestion it is indispensable.

AND IN THE NURSERY IT IS INVALUABLE. SPOKEN OF MOST HIGHLY BY ALL THE PROFESSION.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, in Large sized Bottles (the 1s. size containing nearly Double the Quantity usually sold at that price), at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. each. Also in Winchester Quarts for Dispensary and Hospital use.

CAUTION.—Observe the SIGNATURE of the Inventor on EVERY LABEL.

**SIR JAMES MURRAY & SON, CHEMICAL WORKS, TEMPLE ST., DUBLIN.**

Wholesale Agents—BARCLAY & SONS, 95 Farringdon Street, London.



## LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUG MERCHANTS HULL,

Manufacturers of all Pharmaceutical Preparations on the best and most improved principles.  
QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

### SOLUT. ÆTHERIS NITROSI (Æther. Hyponit.)

1 part to 5 Sp. Vini Rect. 56 o.p. makes Sp. Æth. Nit. 850.

This concentrated preparation is carefully drawn in our own laboratory, is highly recommended, and is daily finding increased favour with the trade for making Sp. Nitre, as required for use, and thus avoiding the risk of a development of free acid, which is more or less prevalent in Sp. Nitre that has been drawn some time. Price in Winchester Quarts, 3s. per lb., net.

Importers of Cod Liver, Castor, and Olive Oils; Otto de Rose, and all Essential Oils; Valentinia Saffron; Vanillas; Fruit Essences; Carmine; Aniline Dyes; Bees Wax, &c., &c. Applications for Special Quotations invited.

## CLARIDGE & CO.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,  
WARWICK, ENGLAND,

RECOMMEND THEIR

## PURE PREPARATIONS OF PEPSINE

Guaranteed to answer the tests of all authorised authorities, and superior to any made, whilst the price is considerably lower.

THIS TESTIMONIAL IS SELECTED AMONGST OTHERS.

DEAR SIR,  
We have received a supply of your "Pure Pepsine Porcel." and find that 30 grains dissolve (or digest) three hundred and sixty grains of dry fibrin. This result we consider to be very satisfactory, and we can therefore confidently recommend your preparation. Yours faithfully  
To Messrs. CLARIDGE & SON, Warwick. SOUTHALL, SON & DYMOND.

Also eulogised by DR. LETHBRIDGE in his Lecture before the Society of Arts in London.

PRICES—Pepsine Porcel Pur., 2s. per 1 oz.; Pepsine, B.P. guaranteed, 2s. per 1 oz.; Pepsine, best English (Amylated), 30% pur., 10s. per lb.

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS.—Superior activity in digestive power, purity, freedom from objectionable odour, and good keeping properties have secured for 25 years the confidence and preference for Messrs. CLARIDGE'S Preparations by the leading London houses.

Order direct, or through any London firm or Shipping house. Samples free. Special discount for 25 ounces and upwards.



# WYLEYS & CO.

## MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND DRUG GRINDERS.

### WAREHOUSES, LABORATORIES, & DRUG MILLS, COVENTRY.

#### COATED PILLS.

*Estimates for making and coating according to private recipes will be forwarded on application.*

Our pill department is now a most important branch of our business; and we have a large staff exclusively engaged in pill making. All mixing, cutting, rounding, picking, &c., is accompanied with the aid of steam machinery, by which means we attain a uniformity in composition and size such as cannot be equalled by hand-work.

#### WYLEYS' PEARL-COATED PILLS.

Our coating is well known as possessed of excellent keeping qualities, being thin in substance, soluble, and well adapted to retain the essential oils contained in the pill masses.

For finish, and general good appearance, they will compare most favourably with any in the market.

#### WYLEYS' GELATINE-COATED OVAL PILLS.

The only oval gelatine-coated pills of English manufacture in the market. The distinctive colours of the ingredients contained within them show through the transparent covering, and our gelatine-coated pills are admirably adapted for the elegant administration of single drugs, as well as compound pill masses.

Our "Prices Current" contains an extensive list of coated pills, showing formulae and prices, together with a number of TESTIMONIALS.

#### PILL VASES (GOLD LABELLED).

We stock handsome vases, adapted for Soluble Pearl or Gelatine-coated Pills, and labelled according to the following varieties, "Liver," "Female," "Castor Oil," "Aperient," "Compound Rhubarb," "Digestive," "Rheumatic," "Cough."

#### PRICES.

Small, to hold 2 to 3 gross .. .. 3/6 each  
Large, to hold 7 to 8 gross .. .. 5/-  
These may be had filled according to any of the numbers given in our list, or with special pills to private formulae. As examples of prices, we quote:—

		Pearl-coated.	Oval Gelatine.
No. 211 (Liver) .. per gross..	1/3	2/2	
" 258 (Liver) .. ..	1/4	1/10	
" 29 (Aperient) .. ..	10s.	1/4	
" 537 (Digestive) .. ..	1/4	1/10	
" 480 (Female) .. ..	2/-	2/6	
" 623 (Female) .. ..	1/3	1/9	
" 80 (Rheumatic) .. ..	2/-	2/6	
" 619 (Cough) .. ..	1/6	2/-	

*Special quotations for large quantities.*

#### COMPRESSED PELLETS.

We are offering Glass-topped Boxes, suitable for display on the counter, and containing two dozen heart-shaped bottles, with white metal screw caps, and filled with pellets (assorted) at 6/ per box net cash.

#### List of Pellets supplied.

Ammonium Chloride, Sodium Bicarbonate.  
Potassium Chlorate, Sal Prunella.  
Potassium Chlorate and Borax. Soda Mints.  
Potassium Bicarbonate. Voice.

Also similar Glass-topped Boxes containing 3 doz. Metallic Boxes, filled with an assortment of pellets, as above, at 7/6 per box net cash.

*For prices in bulk, see "Prices Current."*

#### GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES

(WYLEYS)

#### FOR USE IN CONSTIPATION.

AS FIRST INTRODUCED BY OURSELVES.

Glycerine administered in the form of a Suppository acts equally as well as when injected by means of a special syringe, whilst the advantage of the Suppository form is obvious.

We prepare these Suppositories in two sizes, which are supplied in slide boxes, each containing one dozen.

Ordinary (Pessary size) .. 1/6 dozen.

Small, for Children.. .. 9d. ,,

#### MALTED FOOD

#### FOR INFANTS & INVALIDS.

In addition to sending out the above article in bulk, we are supplying it in Half-pound and One Pound Cardboard Cases, ATTRACTIVE IN APPEARANCE, and labelled without Name and Address.

PRICES.—In Bulk, 42/- per cwt.;  
Half-pound Packages, 4/- per doz.;  
One Pound Packages, 7/6 (subject to Patent Medicine Discount).

Concentrated Infusions and Decoctions, Granular Effervescent Preparations, Extracts, Spt. Ether. Nit., Spt. Ammon. Arom., Medicated Suppositories, Pessaries, Bougies, and Plasters, Medico-Pharmaceutical Appliances, and all New Preparations and Medical Specialities.

#### THE DURAPLASTIC COATED HORSE BALL.

(PATENTED. No. 15215.)

*Extract from "The Veterinary Journal," December, 1886.*

Messrs. Wyleys & Co. have introduced a description of horse ball which appears to possess several notable advantages which should commend it to veterinary surgeons. These advantages are related to its shape, coating, and the solubility of this coating. The shape is exactly that of an elongated conical shot, which gives it the fewest possible points of resistance to entering the pharynx and œsophagus, enabling it to pass easily into the stomach, and reducing to a minimum the possibility of accident. The coating is on Fletcher's patent principle, and being absolutely air-tight, the therapeutic properties of the remedies it envelopes remain unimpaired for any length of time; while the ball is kept sufficiently firm to retain its shape, and is yet pliant enough to adapt itself to the fingers during administration. In addition to this, the coating is so soluble that it dissolves in less than two minutes at the normal temperature of the viscera, whereby the prompt action of the medicament is ensured, a point of much importance in urgent cases. The elegance and form of the bolus is in striking contrast to the old-fashioned paper-covered article, with its flat angular ends, and its too hard or too soft consistency.

No. 4.—Alterative Balls .. ..	24/ per gross
" 5.—Astringent Balls .. ..	24/ "
" 12.—Condition Balls .. ..	24/ "
" 6.—Cordial Balls .. ..	24/ "
" 7.—Cough Balls .. ..	24/ "
" 16.—Cough Balls .. ..	27/ "
" 17.—Cough Balls .. ..	27/ "
" 8.—Diuretic Balls .. ..	24/ "
" 9.—Fever Balls .. ..	24/ "
" 1.—Physic Balls .. ..	24/ "
" 2.—Physic Balls .. ..	30/ "
" 3.—Physic Balls .. ..	36/ "
" 18.—Physic Balls .. ..	42/ "
" 19.—Physic Balls .. ..	48/ "
" 15.—Stimulating Balls .. ..	24/ "
" 10.—Tonic Balls .. ..	24/ "
" 11.—Tonic Balls .. ..	20/ "
" 13.—Worm Balls .. ..	30/ "
" 14.—Worm Balls .. ..	60/ "

PRIVATE FORMULÆ.—WYLEYS & CO. will be glad to prepare Patent Duraplastic Balls from private recipes. Arrangements can also be made to have the name of the Chemist upon each Ball if desired upon orders of 2 gross of assorted Balls.

*All Balls are packed in boxes of one dozen. Samples forwarded free on application.*



NEW SOUTH WALES.

**W. H. SOUL & Co.**

7 DOORS FROM KING STREET.

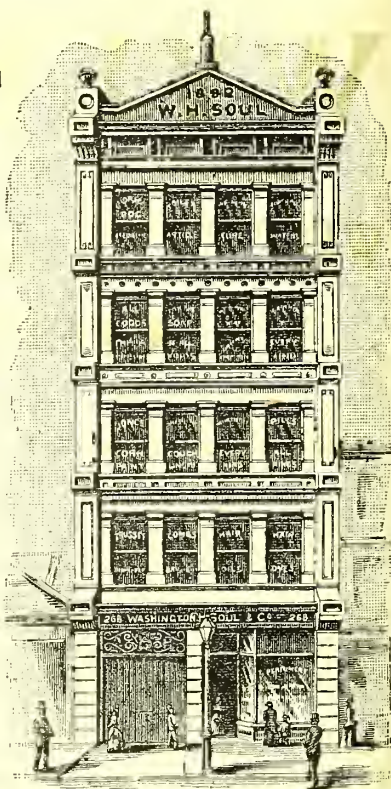
Nos. 158, 160, 162, &amp; 268

**PITT STREET,  
SYDNEY, N.S.W.**

Will be pleased to  
fill any lines from their  
large Stock, which the  
Trade may be unable  
to obtain from their  
usual Jobbers.

**TERMS CASH.**

*W. H. S. & Co. can arrange  
with pushing Houses to receive  
Goods on Commission for  
prompt Sale in this Colony.*



4 DOORS FROM PARK STREET.

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**BERKLEY, TAYLOR & CO.**

BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND,

**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,**

Importers of Drugs, Patent Medicines, and Cordial Makers', Dyers', and Photographic Goods.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE

**CELEBRATED BERKLEY'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE AND EYE LOTION.**

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

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**ROCKE, TOMPSITT & CO.,  
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
MELBOURNE,****AND  
119 & 120 LONDON WALL, E.C.***Samples and Quotations solicited.**Agencies undertaken on the most advantageous terms.*

Wholesale Depot for Sander & Son's Pure Volatile Eucalyptus Oil (Eucalyptol), and Importers of Oil of Eucalyptus.

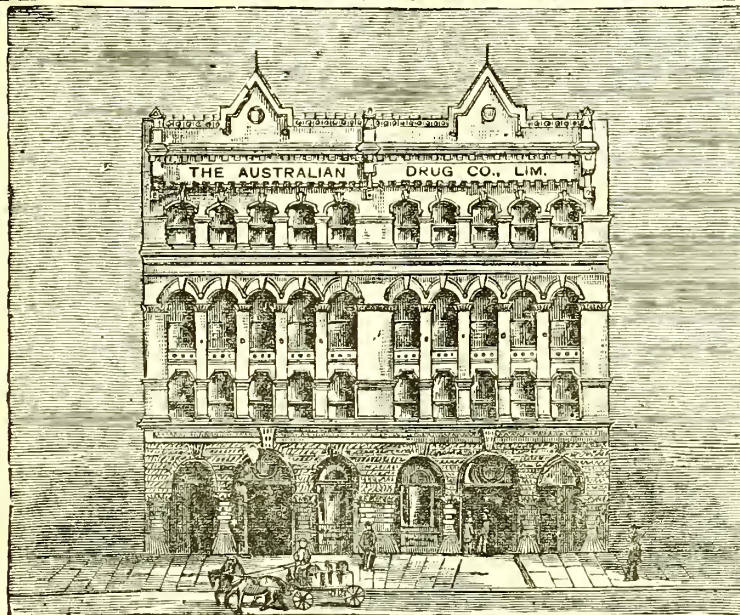
Wholesale Agents—Messrs. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, 81 Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.



NEW SOUTH WALES

**THE AUSTRALIAN DRUG CO., LIM.,**  
**LATE E. PROSSER & CO.,**

IMPORTERS OF PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGGISTS'  
SUNDRIES, DYE GOODS,  
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PERFUMERY,  
FANCY SOAPS, SPONGES.



IMPORTERS OF BRUSHWARE, CORDIAL MAKERS,  
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PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS.

**Wholesale Druggists, 19 & 21 O'Connell Street, SYDNEY.***Agencies for Patent Medicines and other Goods solicited. Travellers cover New South Wales and Queensland.*

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**FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO.,***Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,*  
**MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.**

LONDON AGENTS:—

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Wholesale Agents for Bosisto's Genuine Oil of Eucalyptus.

**DR. MOORE'S**  
**COUGH**  
**BALSAM.**The absolute Cough  
Cure.

The Wonder of the Age.

The Taste is Delightful.

The Effect is Magical.

Will cure any Cough.

In use over 20 years.

Thousands of Testi-  
monials.*Of all Chemists, Stores, &c., or Post free for 1s. 1½d.  
and 2s. 3d. of***MOORE & CO., 125 Houndsditch, LONDON.****ORANGE WINE.**

SUITABLE FOR QUININE.

8/6 per dozen, 3/- per gallon.

Carriage paid on 3 dozen or 9 gallons.

SPECIAL QUOTATION for QUANTITY.

**F. R. & T. C. DALLEY, WINE MERCHANTS,**  
**BEWDLEY.**



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# KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & CO.,

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*Patent and Proprietary Medicines Agency.*

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Possess exceptional facilities for the introduction of NEW SPECIALITIES, Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, Perfumery, &c.

**The Mormon Elder's****DAMIANA WAFERS**

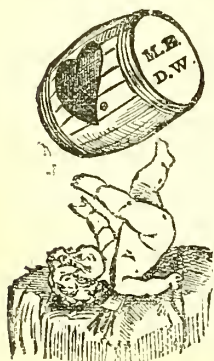
THE MOST POWERFUL  
INVIGORANT  
EVER PRODUCED.

Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, imparts youthful vigor, restores vitality, strengthens and invigorates the BRAIN AND NERVES. A positive cure for IMPOTENCY and Nervous Debility. *Prompt, Safe, and Sure.* 4/6 per box, 6 for 22/6. Usual discount to the Trade. Send for Circular.

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all Wholesale Druggists.



32

UNITED STATES.

## B. KEITH & CO.,

### MANUFACTURERS OF

### PURE CONCENTRATED

### MEDICINES,

### CONCENTRATED TINCTURES, ETC.

We make a full line of RESINOIDS, such as **PODOPHYLLIN, LEPTANDRIN, EUONYMIN, IRISIN, HYDRASTIN, &c., ALL PURE.**

So-called Concentrations are in the market, called by the same name as manufactures, that are made by triturating extracts etc., with sugar of milk, powdered root, etc.

**WHAT ARE CONCENTRATED TINCTURES?**

They are not made from the crude material, but by dissolving the active principles in Alcohol in definite proportions, and invariably represent a uniform amount of therapeutic power.

Send for printed matter on **CON. TINCT. AVENA SATIVA** in the Morphia or Opium Habit, and certificates from different members of the Medical Profession, citing cases under their charge, treated by it; also **REVISED AND ENLARGED MANUAL**; also Price Lists, to

**B. KEITH & CO.,**  
75 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, U.S.A.



# MEDICINAL GELATINE CAPSULES

			Containing	30	36	48
Cascara Sagrada (5 mins.), in round boxes	Per dozen	7/-	In oval screw-cap bottles	—	—	—
Castor Oil, in square boxes	... ..	5/-	Ditto ditto	5/6	—	8/-
Cod Liver Oil, in square boxes	... ..	7/-	Ditto ditto	—	8/-	—
Copaiba, without Name, in oval boxes	... ..	4/9	Ditto ditto	5/6	—	8/-
Copaiba, with or without Name, best, in oval boxes	... ..	5/9	Ditto ditto	6/6	—	9/-
Copaiba, Flexible, in oval boxes	... ..	6/-	Ditto ditto	6/9	—	9/6
Copaiba, Flexible, larger, in oval boxes	... ..	8/-	Ditto ditto	—	10/-	—
Copaiba and Cubeb, in square boxes	... ..	9/-	Ditto ditto	—	11/-	—
Copaiba, Cubeb, and Buchu, in oval boxes	... ..	8/-	Ditto ditto	—	10/-	—
Copaiba, Cubeb, and Sandal-wood Oil, Flexible, in oval boxes...	...	17/-	Ditto ditto	17/-	—	25/-
Oil of Male Fern (18 drops), in square boxes	... ..	17/-	Ditto ditto	—	18/-	—
Sandal-wood Oil, Flexible, English, in round boxes	... ..	26/-	Ditto ditto	—	30/-	—
Sandal-wood Oil, Flexible, Foreign, in round boxes	... ..	20/-	Ditto ditto	—	23/-	—
Tar, Norwegian, in square boxes...	... ..	6/-	Ditto ditto	—	7/-	—
Terebene, pure (10 drops), in round boxes	... ..	12/-	Ditto ditto	13/-	—	20/-
Turpentine, in square boxes	... ..	6/-	Ditto ditto	—	7/-	—

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, LONDON.

## MAW'S MENTHOL CONES

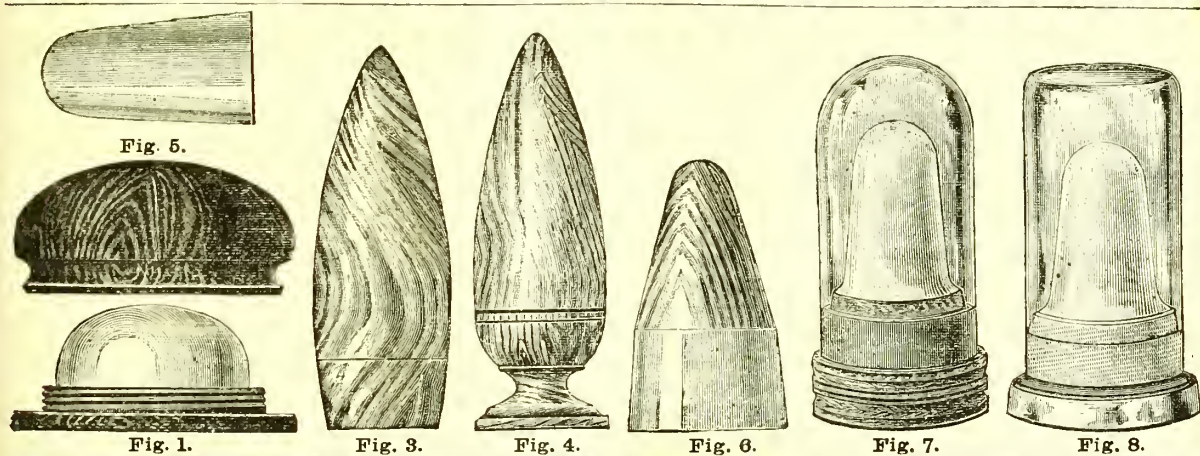


Fig. 1.	In Ebony Cases, flat for the pocket	...	...	...	...	...	Per doz.	6/-
Fig. 3 & 4.	In Boxwood Cases, per doz., 3/- and 4/-; in Vegetable Ivory	...	...	...	...	...	"	6/-
Fig. 5.	In White Opaque Glass Jars with Red Celluloid Caps	...	...	...	...	...	"	4/- and 6/-
Fig. 6.	Mounted, in Stoppered Bottles	...	...	...	...	...	"	2/6 and 3/6
Fig. 7.	Mounted on Vegetable Ivory, in Glass Bottles, Screw Metal Caps	...	...	...	...	...	"	6/6
Fig. 8.	On Boxwood Mounts, Glass Covers	...	...	...	...	...	"	4/6
	On new Glass Mounts, Glass Covers	...	...	...	...	...	"	3/6 and 5/9
	On Glass Mounts with Glass Covers	...	...	...	...	...	Per doz.	3/6, 4/-, 5/6, and 8/-
		...	...	...	...	...	Per doz.	4/6 and 6/-

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, LONDON.



# PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

Wholesale, as well as Retail, dealers are requested to give particular attention to this. Exchanges are continually being made at the London Office, and although—as every Chemist knows—there is a ready sale for this oil, some few bottles of various ages from two to twenty years have lately been received. Is it fair to the manufacturer? Is it business to keep stock so long? Would it be right to sell such Antiquities? Then why keep them until they are such? It does not appear that the Wholesale houses are to blame; but they can bear out the assertion of antiquity. All the labels are now dated, and, as every publicity will be given to this, after due notice the exchange of very old oil will be declined.

**BOOKMARKERS.**—Every effort is being made to keep pace with the unexpected demand, and applications are complied with as quickly as possible and in strict rotation.

**WILLOW-PATTERN DISHES.**—A fresh supply is now to hand. (See "Chemist and Druggist," November 10, page 652).

43 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.

## PUMILINE.

THE ONLY PURE ESSENCE AND  
EXTRACT OF SNOW-GROWN  
PUMILIO PINES.

FOR GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SORE THROAT, CHEST AFFECTIONS.

SIR MORRELL MACKENZIE wrote, December 9, 1887:—"I have much pleasure in stating that I have made use of Oleum Pumilionis during the last twenty-five years, that I consider it a most valuable preparation. It acts as an admirable tonic to the mucous membrane of the air passages in cases of chronic bronchitis and laryngeal catarrh. I am glad, therefore, to hear that the remedy is about to be used on a large scale, and I have no doubt the results will be highly satisfactory.

(Signed)

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THE SNOW-GROWN PINUS PUMILIO.

**PUMILINE ALONE**, with the single exception of Pinol, possesses the physical and chemical properties which give it the faculty of being administered internally with **SAFETY**. It is, therefore, essential for Chemists to use Pumiline, as it is the only preparation obtained from snow-grown Pumilio Pines.

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The **BEST** and **SAFEST** REMEDY for all Affections of the **THROAT, CHEST, LUNGS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION.**

19 HARLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.—I have watched the effects of the Soden Waters for a considerable period, and regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. The small amount of iron which they contain renders them very useful in the early stages of Throat Consumption, and they do good in nearly all cases of relaxation of the mucous membrane. The Soden Mineral Pastilles offer a most convenient method of using the Waters, producing both a Local and General effect. They are especially beneficial in Catarrhal Diseases of the air passages. I frequently found them of great service in the case of Singers and Public Speakers.

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Exhibited, not in mixtures or in gelatine capsules, quickly dissolved in the gastric juice, but enclosed in membrane, through which it slowly passes; this action taking place generally beyond the stomach.

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Manufactured in the same way as SAVARESSE'S COPAIBA CAPSULES.

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This entirely New and Un-  
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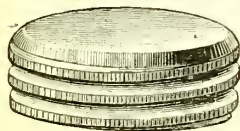




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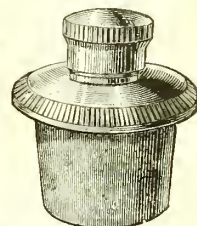


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The **ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS**, when dissolved, render the water very soft, and impart a most agreeable and refreshing perfume that can be diffused with advantage in a room where the air is close and depressing.

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They are indispensable in the Bath as well as in the Bedroom, and should be used by everybody.

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PRICES COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH OTHERS.

AGENCIES OF ALL KINDS UNDERTAKEN  
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3½ Pints, per dozen, 20/; 5 Pints, per dozen, 25/; 7 Pints, per dozen, 31/6—10% and 5% one month.  
If with Wide Spouts, 3/, 5/, and 6/ per dozen extra. 2/ per dozen less for complete dozen, all one size or assorted.

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Will be found very saleable during the coming months. Price complete, per dozen, 17/, less 10% and 5% one month.

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ADHESIVE, BELLADONNA, MUSTARD, CORN, AND ALL OTHER PLASTERS.

Prepared for all Climates by **A. DE ST. DALMAS, LEICESTER,** Maker to the British Government and the Hospitals.

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The superior quality of Newsome's Absorbent Surgeons' Lint is universally admitted. The V.B. quality is quite pure and of great superficial area and exquisite softness. The C., D., E., and F. qualities are equally pure and absorbent; E. is stronger in fabric.

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Specially Bleached & Grey Carded Cotton Wools, Absorbent & Bleached & Grey Waddings; also Sheet Waddings, Tow, &c.

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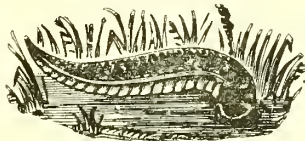
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Is strongly recommended as a safe and effectual remedy in cases of

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**RETAIL IN BOTTLES, 1s. EACH.**

Imported by **J. H. & S. JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggists, 6, 8, and 10 WHITECHAPEL, LIVERPOOL.**

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**WHICH IS CHANGED BY HEAT TO A JET BLACK.**

Put up for Retail Sale in 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Bottles.

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Put up in 6d. and 1s. Bottles.

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## VINOLIA (SYN. VINOLIA CREAM)—THE NEW REMEDY FOR SKIN AFFECTIONS.

Far over a Thousand Reports from Medical Men have been received within the last few weeks expressing surprise and admiration at the very exceptional curative power of Vinolia in "Eczema," "acne rosacea," "pruritus," "blepharitis," "irritable and abraded ulcers," "ana fissures," "fissured ripples," "burns," &c. From inquiries made it seems that in some 1,200 cases of eczema, where a fair trial was made, it has never failed to afford relief, and has cured all but a very few indeed.

Physicians write as follows:—"It did most effectually"—"always with good results"—"in all of these [six cases] have had reason to be satisfied with the results"—"a very pleasant, very elegant, and very efficacious remedy"—"it softens the skin, and removes the crust of an old eczema with which she has been troubled for years, better than anything else she has tried"—"a capital medicine for skin affections"—"it always stops itching at once."

Literature on Vinolia, and "Vinolia Soap," the new superfatted soap for skin affections, sent post free on application.

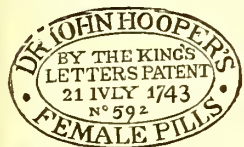
VINOLIA (Syn. Vinolia Cream) and VINOLIA Preparations, introduced by

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HAS BEEN AWARDED AT THE  
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Can be obtained at all the leading Whole-  
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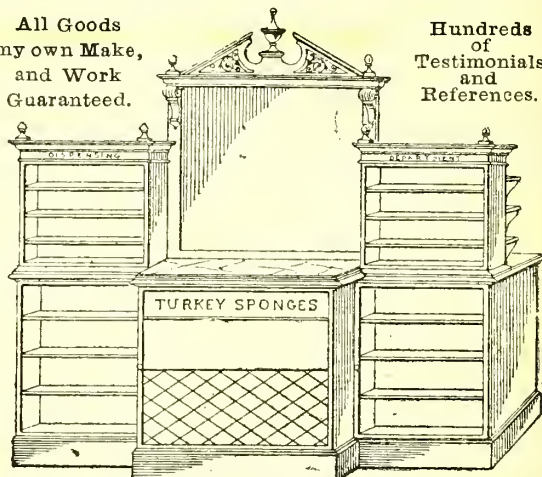
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my own Make,  
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Hundreds  
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(ONLY ADDRESSES).

No connection with any other house of the same name.  
PLEASE ADDRESS IN FULL.

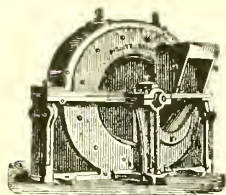
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ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

ROUND SHOULDER OR LINE  
JUICE BOTTLES.  
3 1 2 3 4 6 8 10 oz.  
2/9 3/3 4/6 6/6 7/6 8/6 14/ gross.  
12 16 20 oz.  
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VIALS (Long, Medium, or  
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1/2 oz., 2/8; 1 oz., 3/; 2 oz., 4/6 gross.  
Good quality.  
KALI (CONFECTIONER'S)  
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4 6 8 10 12 20 oz.  
6/ 7/6 9/ 14/ 17/ 24/ gross.  
GLASS SYRINGES (Best Quality).  
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All and every kind of Bottle made,  
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SCREW FEEDING BOTTLES, Black Fittings complete, 10 gross lots, 30/ per gross.

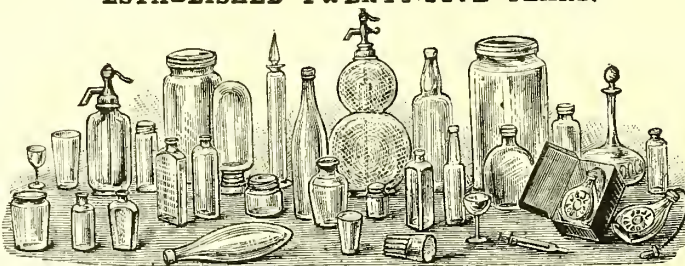
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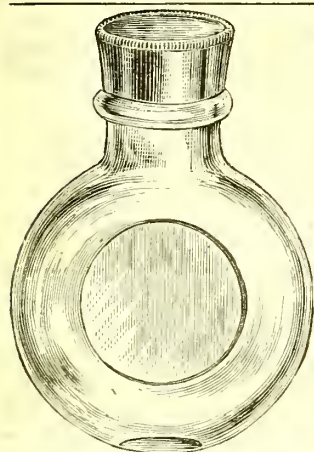
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BEST WHITE FLINT OVAL DIS-  
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2 3 4 6 8 oz.  
6/ 7/ 8/6 9/6 10/6 per gross.  
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PILL BOTTLES (Metal Screw Caps).  
1/2 oz., 9/; 1 oz., 10/; 2 oz., 13/1  
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POMADE BOTTLES (Metal  
Screw Caps).  
1 oz., 11/; 2 oz., 14/6; 3 oz., 18/;  
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Our Metallic Capsules are superior  
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SYPHONS: Block Tin Mounts,  
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Flint Glass Bottle Works,  
THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.

For Beauty, Cheapness, and Efficiency R. H. BARRETT'S

## WATCH SMELLING-SALT BOTTLES

EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN THE MARKET.

The Caps are all fitted with INDESTRUCTIBLE WASHERS, to resist the action of Ammonia and retain the strength of the Salts.

Price, assorted white and coloured, 10/6 per gross (in 5-gross lots).

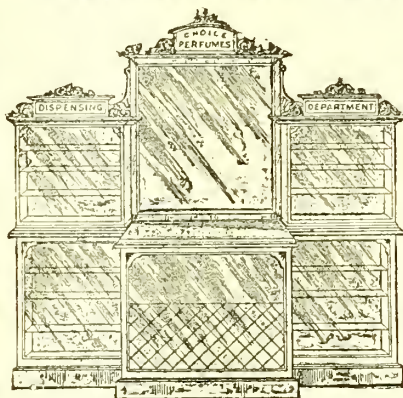
Chemists' and Perfumers' Bottles in great variety, Plain or Stoppered.

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6 feet long by 2 feet wide .. £24  
If the Dispensing Screen only, £12

This handsome Dispensing Counter is manufactured in Spanish mahogany, and of the best workmanship, so that it will stand any climate. The counter has a solid mahogany top, and plate-glass case front. The centre part fitted to take sponge. A mahogany screen on top, consisting of two plate-glass cases, with shelves inside, and large plate-glass mirror in the centre, and three glass tablets with gold writing in ornamental mahogany carved work. The back of screen fitted with small shelves and a glass poison cupboard. The inside of counter fitted with strong counter drawers, label and cork drawer, open shelves, &c.



## BOWLING & GOVIER

Manufacturers of High-class Shop Fittings,  
GUN ST., BRUSHFIELD ST.  
BISHOPSGATE, E.C.



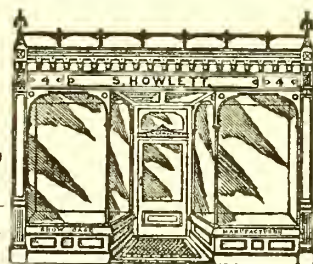
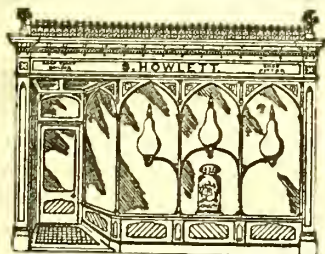
### NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

In consequence of inferior Second-hand Goods being sold for our make, we have found it necessary to protect our reputation for best work with a Trade Mark, as above, and unless goods are so stamped we cannot be answerable.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

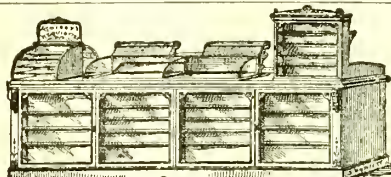
## S. HOWLETT, MEDICAL AND GENERAL SHOP FITTER, Shop-Front Builder and Show-Case Maker.

EXPORT ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED AND SHIPPED.



SHOPS FITTED by Contract, in Town or Country, with every requisite, on the most improved principles, and at lowest prices.

NUMEROUS REFERENCES may be obtained of Leading Chemists in all parts of the Kingdom.



A LARGE STOCK of New and Second-hand Fittings and Cases to be sold very CHEAP.  
CABINET FITTER to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.  
PLANS and ESTIMATES SUPPLIED.

Manufactory and Showrooms—4 Lindley St., Sidney St., Mile End Road, LONDON, E.

Estab.] **TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.** [1828.

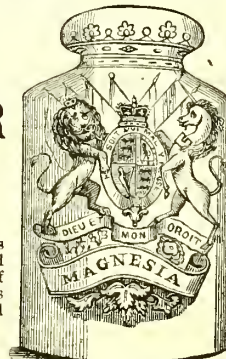


## ALBERT J. HARRIS, MEDICAL LABELLER AND ORNAMENTAL WRITER ON GLASS IN BURNISHED GOLD, 120 FARRINGDON ROAD, W.C.

North End, Five minutes' walk from Farringdon Street Station.

Show Jars labelled inside to any design cheaper and equal to any other house in London. Glass Facias, Show Tablets and Glass Labels for Drawers, 7s. to 10s. per dozen, with cement and instructions for fixing. Gold Paper Labels forwarded to any part of the country on receipt of list at 3s. per dozen, all sizes. Orders by post or otherwise punctually attended to, and Shops labelled in any part of the country at 3s. 6d. per dozen on payment of third-class fare and lodgings. Show Jars relabelled equal to new.

A considerable discount allowed to Foreign and Wholesale Houses.





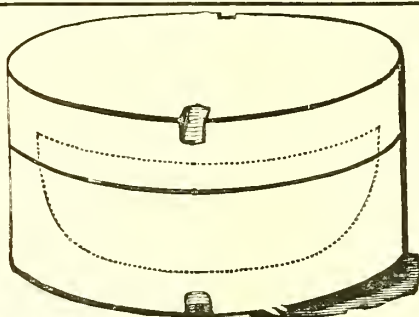
# WILLIAM TOOGOOD'S

## ➤ SPECIALITIES. ➤

### WAREHOUSE AND SHOW ROOM, BURLINGTON BUILDINGS, HEDDON STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

#### TOOGOOD'S IMPROVED PATENT EARTHENWARE COVERED POTS

*Are claimed to be the most perfect  
and convenient yet offered to the Trade.*



Owing to the increasing demand for our Patent Pots, we have introduced a Special THIN Series for Dispensing.

These Pots are beautifully glazed and finished, and, being very light, are specially adapted for sending by post.

#### ORDINARY THICKNESS—

1 dr.	2 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4	6	8 ounces.
$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{5}{6}$ per doz.

#### THIN for DISPENSING—

$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{6}{5}$	8 ounces.
			$\frac{1}{2}$					6/- per doz.

#### TOOGOOD'S BURNT-IN POTS, FOR COLD CREAM, TOOTH PASTE, &c.

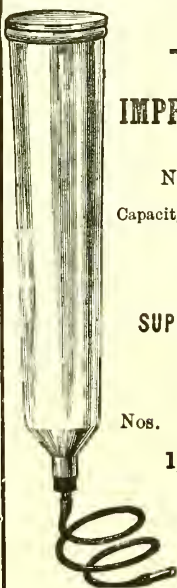
#### TOOGOOD'S GRADUATED MEASURES.

#### TOOGOOD'S BOXWOOD-TOP CORK BOTTLES

#### TOOGOOD'S MEXICAN SQUARES.

#### TOOGOOD'S CORN-SOLVENT BOTTLE.

#### TOOGOOD'S POISON BOTTLES.



#### TOOGOOD'S IMPROVED PERCOLATORS.

Nos.	1	2	3	4	5
Capacity	12	25	68	100	160 ezs.
	2/	3/	$\frac{4}{6}$	6/	$\frac{7}{1}$ each

#### SUPPORTS FOR ABOVE IN STAINED WOOD.

Nos.	1	2	3	4	5
	$\frac{1}{9}$	2/	3/	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{3}{6}$ each.

#### NORMAN'S PATENT PILL COATER



The cheapest and most efficient machine yet introduced, combining simplicity with portability, and enabling small quantities of pills to be coated with the same facility as large.

*It speedily saves its own cost.*

Price  $\frac{3}{6}$  each.

AUSTRALIAN AGENCY AND SAMPLE ROOM:

Mr. A. I. JOSEPH, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Telegraphic Address: "TOOGOOD LONDON."

Telephone No. 3834.

*William Toogood's Price Current of Glass Bottles, Measures, Earthenware, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be forwarded post free upon application.*

**SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO SHIPPING ORDERS.**

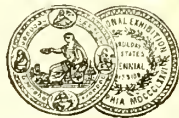




MELBOURNE, 1880.



SYDNEY, 1879.



PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

# KILNER BROTHERS,

## GLASS

## BOTTLE

## MANUFACTURERS.



PARIS, 1878.



PARIS, 1875.



Dispensing.

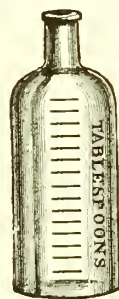


LONDON, 1862.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—

"BOTTLES  
LONDON."

TELEPHONE MESSAGES, No. 7509.

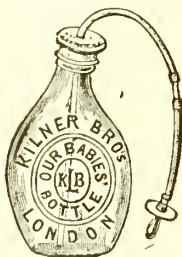


Dispensing.

Correspondence cordially invited.

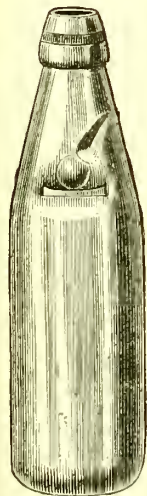
Quotations & Samples sent by return.

FEEDING, PICKLE,  
DRUG, OIL,  
SAUCE, VINEGAR  
**BOTTLES.**



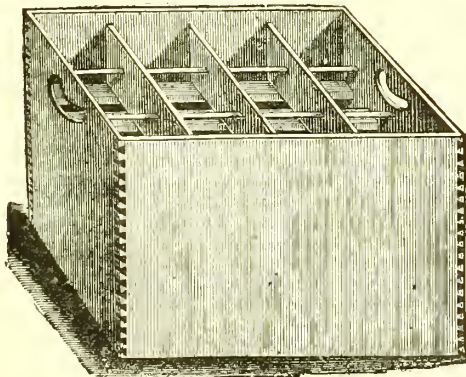
Feeding.

WINE, SPIRIT,  
BEER,  
CONFECTIONERY  
**BOTTLES.**



Mineral Water  
**BOTTLES.**

VAN



BOXES, CASES,

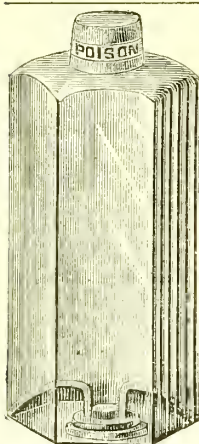
&c.



Mineral Water  
**BOTTLES.**

➡ No. 3<sup>A</sup> GREAT NORTHERN GOODS STATION, KING'S CROSS, LONDON. ➡





# NEW POISON BOTTLE

## HERMES' PATENT.

THIS Bottle supplies a want which has long been experienced by the Trade for a reliable and inexpensive **Poison Bottle**. The mouth of Hermes' Patent Poison Bottle is at the **bottom** of the bottle, and before its contents can be poured out the bottle must be **reversed**; this action being so entirely novel compels the most thoughtless person to reflect as to its contents.

PRICES, PER GROSS, fitted with Boxwood-topped Corks, complete:—

3-oz., **24/-** ... 4-oz., **26/-** ... 6-oz., **30/-** ... 8-oz., **34/-**

The Patentee has appointed as his Sole Manufacturers,

**E. A. HEARN & CO., GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS,**  
381-3 KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON, E.

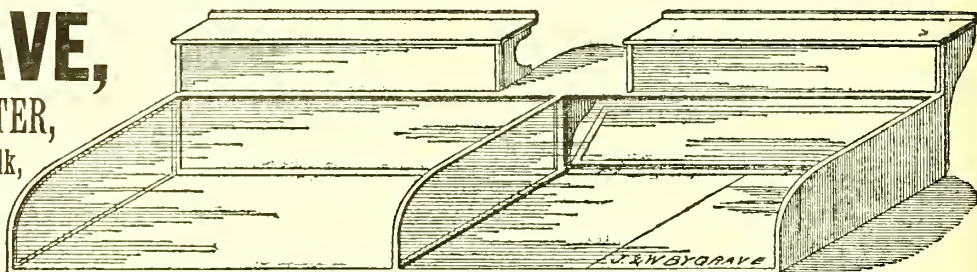
## BYGRAVE,

SHOP FITTER,

111 Shepherdess Walk,

CITY ROAD,

LONDON, N.



Bent-top plate-glass Counter Showcase, in French polished mahogany, or ebonized, with two upright mirror plate-glass fronted shelves, and table in centre for serving over, and mahogany falls at back lined with mirror plate glass, inside fitted with crimson velvet trays—if 5 ft. long, 18 in. wide, 8 in. high (total height 13 in.), **£5 10s.**; 5 per cent. off for cash.

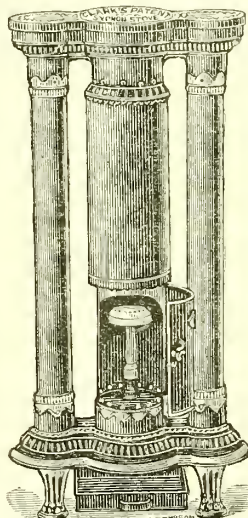
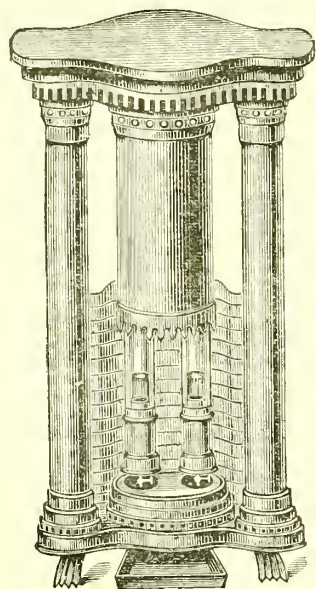
## TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE OF CLARK'S PATENT

**"SYPHON"** (REGISTERED TITLE) **HYGIENIC CONDENSING GAS HEATING-STOVES.**

**NO FLUE REQUIRED. ARE FREE FROM SMELL OR SMOKE.**

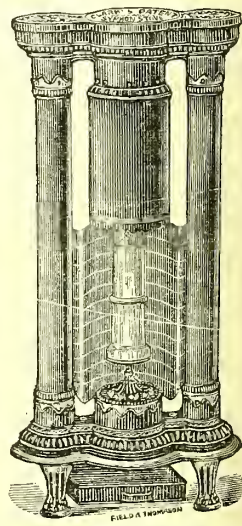
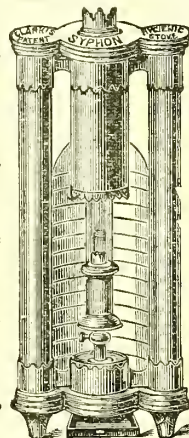
All injurious vapours are reduced to harmless liquid inside the Stove, and passed out at foot into a tray provided for that purpose.



For Use in Hospitals, Sick Chambers, Bedrooms, Halls, Conservatories, Churches, Schools, &c.

Specially suitable for patients suffering from Bronchial affections, as a moist atmosphere is obtainable when required.

For Terms, Particulars, and Prices, apply to



**S CLARK & CO.,** Patentees and Makers, Syphon Works, Park Street, ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.

Telegraphic Address—"SYPHON STOVES LONDON."

Wholesale Agents—Messrs. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.



# CHEST PROTECTORS

	No. 1	2	3	4	5
SINGLE, White or Scarlet Felt.....	8½×9½ 5/	9½×10½ 8/3	11×12 11/	12½×14½ 13/6	13½×15½ 17/6
Chamois Leather .....	6/	9/6	11/9	16/	19/6
DOUBLE (in one piece), White or Scarlet Felt ...	15/	21/	27/	33/	40/
Chamois and Flannel .....	16/6	23/6	29/	38/	44/
DOUBLE (in two pieces), White or Scarlet Felt ...	12/	16/	21/	27/6	37/
Chamois and Flannel .....	13/6	17/6	21/9	30/	39/
Hareskin.....	8×9½, 15/;	9½×11, 18/6;	11×12½, 20/		

**BEST QUALITY FELT.**

**WELL MADE.**

**SALEABLE.**

## "RECORD BEATEN."

A 1s. Earthenware Inhaler produced at last.



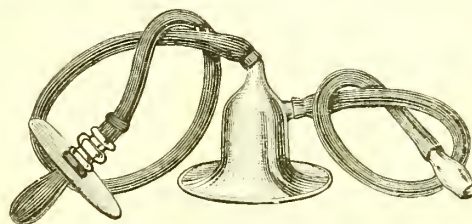
**8/6 DOZEN. (CASH WITH ORDER.)**

The Best small Inhaler made, the Mouthpiece being similar to a Nelson's, a large volume of steam is therefore easily passed into the air-passages and lungs.

"A simple and cheap inhaler has been one of the wants for the million, now that this method of treatment for the relief of the air-passages and for the application of medicaments has come so largely into vogue. The apparatus supplied by Messrs. Hockin, Wilson & Co., to retail at a shilling, seems to meet this requirement admirably. The vessel is of white china glazed, holding about half a pint, and fitted with a cork and a suitable glass tube. When it is desired to administer medicaments in vapour it is only necessary to place a sponge saturated with the required fluid in the tube, and to half fill the vessel with boiling-water. The passage admitting air to the inhaler is so arranged that it passes down the side of the vessel and bubbles up through the liquid, thus ensuring regularity of temperature." — *The Chemist and Druggist*, March 31, 1888.

## NEW DOUBLE-ACTION NIPPLE SHIELD,

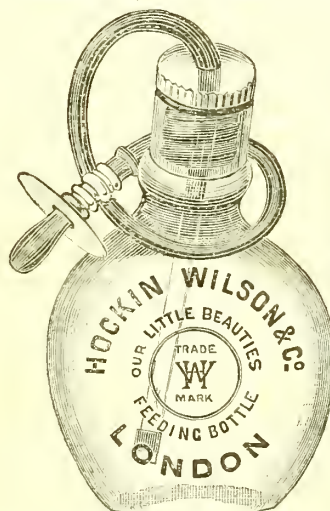
As noticed in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, June 16, 1888.



**Price 6/6 dozen.**

Fitted with our New Registered Mouth-piece to enable tubes to be used separately, and to prevent the child sucking air.

## OUR LITTLE BEAUTIES FEEDER. THE BEST 1/- FEEDER MADE.



Each in box, with spare tube and brushes, and equal to most 1/6 feeders. 5/6 per doz. Send for sample dozen.

## HOCKIN, WILSON & CO.

13, 14, 15, & 16 New Inn Yard, 186a Tottenham Court Road, LONDON, W.

Please give Numbers when ordering, to prevent mistakes.

Special Prices to Large Buyers.



# BOORD & SON,

## RECTIFYING DISTILLERS & WINE MERCHANTS

ALLHALLOWS LANE  
and  
BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, } LONDON, E.C.,

OFFER LOWEST QUOTATIONS, ON APPLICATION, FOR

## FINEST RECTIFIED SPIRITS OF WINE

Methylated Spirit and Finish; Finest Orange Wine, Sherries, and Malagas for Medicated Wines.

# S.V.R.

PURE GRAIN SPIRIT 56 O.P. ... 18/5

Do. Do. DOUBLE DISTILLED 18/9

Cash with Order. Reductions for Larger Quantities than Two Gallons.

SAMPLES FREE.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON, E.

# S.V.R.

## SPECIALITY FOR PERFUMERY.

This pure grain spirit, which has been thrice rectified and filtered through charcoal, is being largely used in making high-class Perfumes.

Price, 19/-, 56 o.p.; 19/6, 60 o.p. Cash with order.

Reductions for Larger Quantities than Two Gallons.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON, E.

BURROUGHS  
Spiritus Rectificatus, F.B.

SPIRITS

OF WINE

5 galls. 56 o.p. at  
19/1 Cash.  
The BEST English Grain Spirit,  
Free from Fusel Oil.  
Special Quotation for Quantity.

ORANGE

WINE,

MEDICINAL SHERRY.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

JAMES BURROUGH,  
LONDON, S.W.

## PINE'S DEVONSHIRE OILS

### PRICE

1 dozen,	13/6	Per doz. net in
3 "	12/6	Wine Bottles.
6 "	11/6	CARRIAGE PAID.
12 "	10/6	Single Sample
		Bottle, 1/9.

### FOR HORSES, COWS, SHEEP, AND LAMBS.

THESE CATTLE OILS are prepared from the Original and Valuable Recipe of WILLIAM YOUATT PINE, and are unsurpassed, their great sale being a sufficient guarantee of their EXCELLENCE.

PREPARED AND SOLD WHOLESALE BY

WALTER GREGORY, 31 Fore Street, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

## PURE SPIRITS OF WINE.

60 o.p., 19/9 per gall.; 56 o.p., 19/3 per gall.

1/ per Gall. Discount for Cash with order.

Further allowance for quantity. STEAM STILLS ONLY.

GEORGE PHILLIPS & CO.,  
ST. ANDREW'S DISTILLERY, CLERKENWELL RD.  
LONDON, E.C.

## GENUINE INSECT POWDER

Dalmatian, from Closed Flowers.

1s. 8d. per lb., 160s. per cwt.

G. VOGT,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGIST,

12 Laurence Pountney Lane, Cannon St., London, E.C.

TELEGRAMS: "ALSACE LONDON."



## AN ESTABLISHED NEW YORK COMMISSION AGENCY,

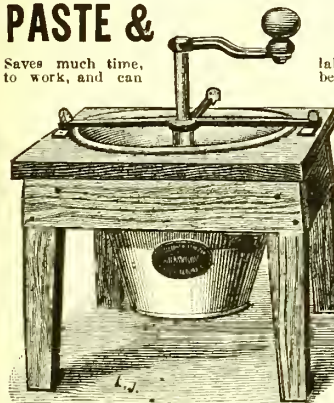
Representing well-known English Manufacturing Chemists, and now doing an extensive business with the Wholesale Drug Trade of America, can introduce Specialties to advantage. Correspondence solicited.

Address—**FRANCIS J. MACNAUGHTAN**, 20 Cedar Street, New York City, U.S.A.

REFERENCES—**T. & H. SMITH & Co.**, 12 Worship Street, London; **MAY & BAKER**, Battersea, London **ROBERT GRAESSER**, Ruabon, Wales.

## The Bracher-Patent "DESIDERATUM" PASTE & LIQUID MIXER

Saves much time, to work, and can



labour, and trouble. It is strong, easy to be taken apart to empty and clean in a few seconds, and, as it is firmly fixed to the stand without screws, is not liable to get out of order.

For descriptive Price Lists and Testimonials apply to

**BRACHER & CO.**

Inventors and Patentees,  
Westhill, Wincanton.

SHOWROOMS—

London—100 Houndsditch.  
Manchester—24 Corporation St.  
Wolverhampton—2 Cleveland St.

**SHOPS COMFORTABLY WARMED**  
AND  
**GOODS KEPT DRY**  
At a Nominal Cost for Fuel and Attention!

## THAT THE BRACHER-PATENT AUTOMATIC DISTILLING APPARATUS

NOT ONLY RENDERS

**WATER PERFECTLY PURE,**

But is admirably adapted for preparing Medicated Waters,

The following TESTIMONIAL will prove:—



June 22nd, 1888.  
GENTLEMEN,—Enclosed please find cheque for the Still. I have given the Apparatus a fair trial for preparing the Medicated Waters of the Pharmacopœia, both those prepared from the Oil and those from the Drug, and find that in both cases a water of full flavour and strength is produced.

It is in my opinion particularly suited for the use of a Retail Dispensing Chemist.

Yours obediently,

S. J. COLEY, Dispensing Chemist,  
High Street and King Street, Stroud.  
Messrs. Bracher & Co., Wincanton.

Very handsome, and produces pure distilled water very rapidly.

For Price Lists and Testimonials apply to

**BRACHER & CO.**

INVENTORS AND PATENTEES,  
WESTHILL, WINCANTON

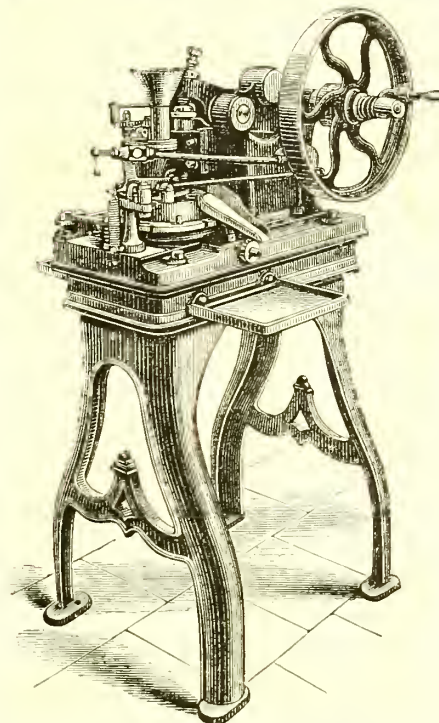
SHOWROOMS—

London: 100 Houndsditch. Manchester: 24 Corporation St.  
Wolverhampton: 2 Cleveland Street.

## JOHN HOLROYD & CO., LTD.

Tomlinson Street Works,

**HULME, MANCHESTER.**



MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED AUTOMATIC MACHINERY FOR MAKING

**COMPRESSED TABLETS**

Of various shapes and sizes, from  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. upwards.

EXPERTS sent to fix and start Machines. Write for Particulars and Prices.

## DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS

We now supply our 6 and 8 ounce Bottles, Clear Blue Tinted, at **7/6** per gross; also

**OUR NEW CRYSTAL BLUE TINTED,** Splendid Colour,

6 and 8 ounce ... **8/9** per gross.

All other sizes equally low. Sample of either kind free on application.

## I. ISAACS & CO.

GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS,

25 FRANCIS ST., TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD,  
LONDON, W.C.

Established upwards of 70 years.

Bankers—London and Westminster.

## DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS.

We now supply our White Moulded Phials at following very low prices:—

ORDINARY.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. .. 3s. 0d. per gross.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. .. 4s. 3d. per gross.
1 " .. 3s. 6d. " "	2 " .. 4s. 9d. " "

BEST.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. .. 5s. 0d. per gross.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. .. 6s. 0d. per gross.
1 " .. 5s. 6d. " "	2 " .. 7s. 0d. " "

Plain or Graduated Teaspoons.

Orders and Communications can be addressed also to our City Office,

3 UNION COURT, OLD BROAD ST., CITY, LONDON, E.C.

**I. ISAACS & CO.**  
**GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS.**



**HORN & SON.**

OFFICES FOR BRITISH AND FOREIGN

**PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS,**  
SOMERSET CHAMBERS, 151 STRAND, LONDON  
(NEXT TO SOMERSET HOUSE).*Guide to New Patent Law and Registration gratis.***LOFODEN  
COD LIVER OIL CO.**

"NORTH STAR" BRAND.

**WRITE FOR SAMPLE.**

In Casks, Drums, and Win. Qts.

Manager—ARTHUR CLARIDGE, 135 Vine Street, Minorities, LONDON, E.C.

**PRECIPITATED CHALK,** WHITEST AND PUREST.CHEAPEST SELLERS IN THE MARKET.  
ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND OILS.APPLY TO  
**AUG. LEVERMORE & CO.,**  
8 LIME STREET LONDON, E.C.**LILY OF THE VALLEY EAU DE COLOGNE**

PREPARED BY

**F. WOLFF & SOHN, KARLSRUHE, BADEN,**  
*Perfumers and Toilet Soap Manufacturers.*

11 PRIZE MEDALS.

London Agent: O. GEISSLER, 65 FARRINGTON STREET, E.C.

**ESS. ALGÆ. CONC.**

(SEA-POD EXTRACT).

Is now being frequently prescribed by several London Physicians.

Carriage paid to London. Price to the Trade **8s. per Gall.** [Carriage paid to London.]**HARVEY, MARGATE.**

N.B.—An excellent application for CHILBLAINS and sells well (2-oz. bts. 6d.)

**GEORGE HAYNES & CO.***Hampstead Cotton Mills, Cherry Tree Lane, Stockport,*  
MANUFACTURERS OF**BLEACHED AND ABSORBENT WOOLS,***Grey Wool, Coloured Wools, and Jewellers' Sheets.*

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY.

Telegraphic Address—"HAYNES STOCKPORT."

**PURE CRUSHED LINSEED.**Contains all the Oil. The finest procurable.  
Prepared from specially selected seeds.Sold in 1 cwt. bags, 17s. per cwt., bags free; or in 23 and 56-lb. parcels  
18s. per cwt.; also in ½ and 1 lb. tins and parchment packets.**IDRIS & CO.**MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND MINERAL WATER MAKERS,  
ASCHAM STREET, LONDON, N.W.**S. SAINSBURY'S**A Highly-perfumed Scent,  
prepared from the finest**ENGLISH LAVENDER,**  
without any foreign whatever.**176 & 177 STRAND, LONDON.***Wholesale and Shipping terms on application.***Lavender  
Water.****ORANGE WINE**

(VIN. AURANT., P.B.)

Specially brewed for Quinine Wine, does not deposit. Is well adapted for Export,  
as it will keep good in any climate. In casks, 13, 27, 56, 112, 140 gallons; small  
casks 3s. 9d. per gall., carriage allowed. In wine bottles (not less than 3 doz.), at  
9s. per doz., including bottles. Cases extra and returnable.*Sample six stamps. Special quotations to large buyers.***GEO. DURRANT & CO., Hertford.****EMP. ADHÆSIVUM OPT.**

16 INCHES WIDE.

On Glazed Calico, 2/9; on Shirting, 4/3 per doz. net cash

**JOHN QUILLIAM & CO.,** Plaster Works, Manchester.  
Cowburn Street, [3]**CARBOLIC POWDER**

IN BAGS, CASKS, OR CANISTERS.

5%, 10%, 15%, and 30%.

**EITHER PINK OR WHITE.***SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION. [2]***GRINDLEY & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.****BENNETT & JENNER,  
STRATFORD, LONDON,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hydrogen Peroxide, 10 to 20 Vol., Commercial and Pure;  
Caramel (Burnt Sugar), Solid and Liquid; Sulphurous Acid;  
Sulphites and Bisulphites; Iron Sulphate, Pure, and all Iron  
Salts; Calcium Chloride, Pure, Cryst., and Fused.

IMPORTERS OF CARMINE AND PHOSPHORIC ACID.

**E. BRAMWELL & SON, ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.****EPSOM SALTS (PURE).****CREAM CAUSTIC SODA.****SULPHITE OF SODA**

(PHOTOGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL).

**GLAUBER SALTS.****ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST.****GEO. LOGAN RAIT, F.C.S., &c.**

Laboratory—31 MOORGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

*Assistance given to Manufacturers and others requiring Chemical  
knowledge.***Fifty per cent. discount allowed to the Trade.**

TO PRINT YOUR OWN

**DISPENSING LABELS**On blanks, or address, we supply a complete set of 17 Rubber Stamps,  
such as "POISON; FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY; THE LOTION," &c., by means  
of which labels, &c., may be rapidly printed as required.*The set complete with Box, Pad, and Black or Coloured Ink, price 10/6.***E. M. RICHFORD** (The City Rubber Stamp Co.), 44 Snow Hill, LONDON.**HOOPING COUGH! HOOPING COUGH!! HOOPING COUGH!!!**

Positively and quickly cured by the New Discovery.

**KEMP'S WHOOPALINE**

(TRADE MARK.)

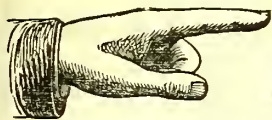
Is a certain cure in all cases of Hooping Cough, Bronchial Disorders, and all  
affections of the Chest and Lungs. Price 1/3 and 2/9 per bottle.

Prepared only by

**W. H. KEMP, 220 Holloway Road, LONDON,**

Messrs. BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES &amp; CO., 16 Coleman Street, London, E.C.





## ARMBRECHT'S COCA WINE.

AGENTS APPOINTED.  
2 DUKE ST., GROSVENOR SQUARE.

## HAND-PICKED GUM ARABIC.

Wholesale and Export Druggists before buying elsewhere  
should apply to

**FREDK. FINK & CO.**  
10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.

## FOUND DEAD

BY SANFORD'S RAT POISON.

"I have found 145 rats killed in my farm buildings by it."—C. Wilson Offord.  
"It is the most certain remedy I have ever tried. Little pellets about the size of a pea are put in the rat holes or in their runs. I destroyed over 200 rats from one dressing with it."—C. Cook, Grange Farm, Ellesmere, Salop. It is, without doubt, the best ever introduced. Price 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s., of Chemists.  
SANFORD'S MICE POISON for Houses, Buildings, Corn Stacks, &c. Cannot be excelled. Has given entire satisfaction for the past 25 years. In packets 3d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. each, with directions for use, of SANFORD & SON, Sandy, Beds. Liberal terms to Chemists. Wholesale of Barclay & Son, Sanger & Son, Newbery & Sons, Edwards, and others, London (England).

## WILLOW

**PAUL METZ,**  
2 NEW ZEALAND AVENUE  
LONDON, E.C.

Wholesale Buyers of these  
goods should write to me for  
samples and prices before  
ordering elsewhere.

## BOXES

## ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
JUJUBES, BOILED SUGARS, COMPRESSED PELLETS, &c., &c.

Shipped through London Houses to all parts of the World. Price Lists sent on application to the Works,  
ERSKINE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER ENGLAND.  
LONDON DEPOT—1 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE.

SOUTH AFRICA.

## B. G. LENNON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIESMEN,  
PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN, AND EAST LONDON, SOUTH AFRICA;  
And 14 BUNHILL ROW, LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES UNDERTAKEN.

# FLATNESS OF TASTE

SO COMMON IN FILTERED WATER,

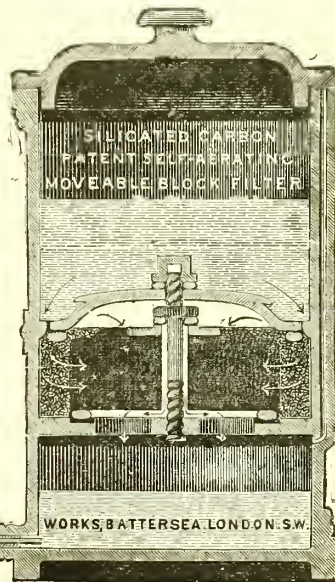
## OBVIATED

BY USING

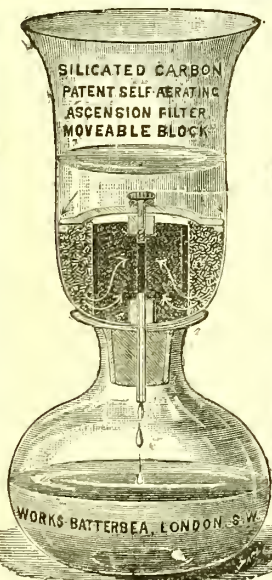
## SILICATED CARBON FILTERS AERATED

By means of which the water is Aerated and  
Filtered simultaneously, rendering it, even  
after boiling, Pure, Bright, and Palatable.

The Silicated Carbon Block can be Instantly  
Removed, leaving the whole of the Filter Open  
for Inspection and Cleansing.



Domestic Filters.



Glass Table Filters.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

FOR PRICES AND FULL PARTICULARS, WRITE TO THE  
**SILICATED CARBON FILTER CO., BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.**



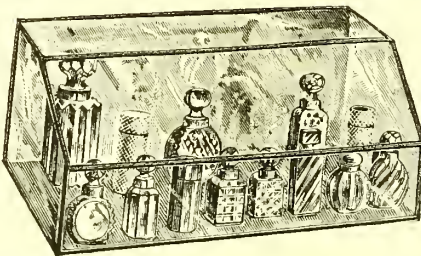
# CHEMISTS & CHRISTMAS.

Vide "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" PRIZE COMPETITION, announced in last week's issue.

Without wishing to compete for above, I venture to submit that one class of goods in particular should be displayed and pushed by Chemists at this season, and that is **SMELLING BOTTLES.** There are few articles Chemists can sell as Christmas Presents, but certainly Smelling Bottles are a line in every way suitable, and by a judicious display of a good assortment of these goods, a Chemist may be able to share in the season's trade.

## SMELLING BOTTLE SHOW CASE.

With every £1 worth of Cut-glass Bottles I will give, free of charge, a Handsome Glass Show Case, with Mirror back, lined with Maroon Velvet.



This enables a good display to be made.

The Show Case opens from the back, so as to be easily got at from the Counter.

**SPECIAL CHRISTMAS OFFER.**—My prices for Smelling Bottles are already very low, but until Christmas I will give 5 per cent. off all orders for these Show Cases, so that for every Postal Order for 20s. I will send £1 1s. worth of bottles. A Chemist cannot do better than order two of these cases, one for his counter and another for his window, or, if a doubled-sided shop, three would not be too many. By making a good show you induce passers by to come in, and once in your shop there is no knowing how many other things they may buy.

Leave the assortment to me, as, having over 80 patterns, you may rely on saleable ones being sent you.

### THE LITTLE BEAUTY.



No. 45.

An elegantly-cut bottle, with double stopper; just the thing for ladies. Empty, 4/6 doz.

Filled with perfume, half doz. in cardinal red outer, 5/3 doz.

Very saleable at Christmas.



No. 29.

### JOCKEY BOTTLE.

Specially intended for Jockey Club.

4/9 doz.

3/6 doz. extra if filled with scent.



No. 71.

Handsome Bottle, firm base, pyramid stopper, English stoppering. 6/- per doz.

Each dozen in glass-fronted outer, with easel back.

Will sell at sight.

Filled with Salts, &c., 7/- doz.

Although offering Smelling Bottles, please don't forget that this is the season for **Menthol Cones**, and that the best brand is **SHIRLEY'S A1 Brand**. Price List, post free, on application. Over 40 patterns to choose from. Order one of Shirley's 25s. Parcels, and secure the **Original Menthol Show Case**, which has so assisted in creating the sale for these now popular articles.

Parcel A, 4 dozen 6d. and 2 dozen 1s.; Parcel B, 3 dozen 1s. and 2 dozen 6d.; Parcel C, 8 dozen 6d.; Parcel D, 4 dozen 1s. Assorted Patterns.

**ARTHUR W. SHIRLEY, 30 Paternoster Square, LONDON, E.C.**





# TRUSSES.

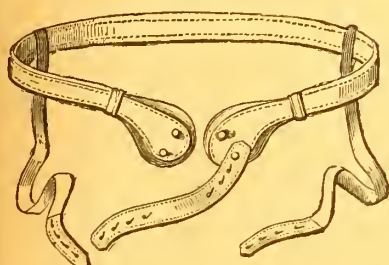


FIG. 2.

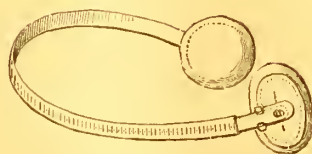


FIG. 3.

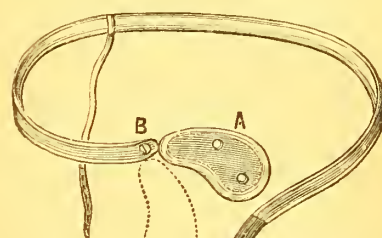


FIG. 5.

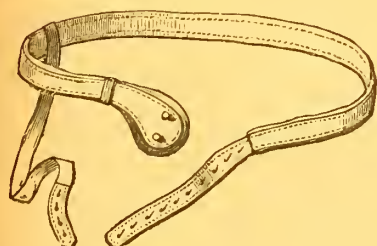


FIG. 1.

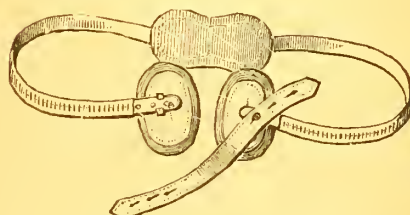


FIG. 4.

			PER DOZEN.	SINGLE.	DOUBLE.
No. 1368A.	FOR INGUINAL HERNIA,	Covered Basil and Moleskin ...	(Fig. 1) 13/6	(Fig. 2) 23/	
" 1369.	"	" " Red Morocco and Moleskin (Fig. 1) 16/		(Fig. 2) 26/	
" 1376.	"	" Salmon & Ody's principle, covered Basil and Moleskin ...	(Fig. 3) 30/	(Fig. 4) 55/	
" 1377.	"	" Ditto, Superior Finish, covered Basil and Moleskin ...	(Fig. 3) 50/	(Fig. 4) 100/	
" 1369C.	"	" LYNCH'S "Adaptable," by means of which the pressure of the Spring can be increased or diminished at pleasure, and any obliquity of pad obtained ... each	(Fig. 5) 12/6		25/

Discount 10 per cent. Monthly; 5 per cent. Half-Yearly account.

FOR OTHER KINDS SEE CATALOGUE—PART 2.

We WARRANT every Truss we send out to be THE VERY BEST OF ITS KIND, and solicit Trial Orders, assured of the most satisfactory results to our Customers and ourselves.

LYNCH & CO., ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.; & MELBOURNE.



**SOLE IMPORTERS**

OF

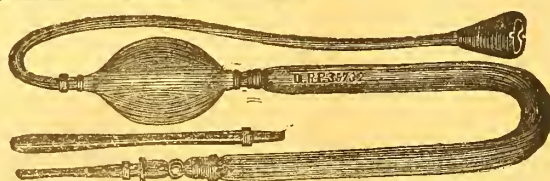
**APOLLINARIS WATER,  
FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER,  
HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER**  
(DIAMOND MARK)

**THE APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED,**

19 REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.

SPECIAL PRICES ON APPLICATION.

**Cadbury's Cocoa** IS SOLUBLE  
and ABSOLUTELY PURE. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

**THE "ALPHA" SYRINGE****A CONTINUOUS ENEMA.**

Patented in England, France, Germany, U.S. America, and Canada.

IT POSSESSES THE FOLLOWING NOVEL AND MOST VALUABLE QUALITIES:—

- 1.—It throws a continuous stream of fluid with less than half the exertion which is required to work the ordinary elastic bulb syringes, many of which tax the strength, even of a man's wrist, after the first few compressions.
- 2.—The "Alpha" being made of pure Indiarubber far outlasts all ordinary Syringes; it is, therefore, considerably cheaper in the end than they.

**PRICE 60s. PER DOZEN.**

TO BE OBTAINED OF ANY DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMAN, OR FROM THE SOLE AGENTS—

**R. Sumner & Co.**

WHOLESALE AND  
EXPORT DRUGGISTS, LIVERPOOL.



A copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

# THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

## SUPPLEMENT.

Businesses Wanted.  
Businesses for Disposal.  
Premises to Let.  
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1888.

Partnerships.  
Situations Vacant.  
Situations Wanted.  
Miscellaneous.

This Supplement will be given free to any Chemist and Druggist or Assistant who will call for it at 42 Cannon Street on Friday afternoon, or will be posted on Fridays to any one who sends an addressed postal wrapper.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this Supplement can be received on FRIDAY MORNING, first post, though it is requested that these may be sent in as early in the week as possible.

EXCHANGE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS will appear on page 10 (bottom folio), and must be received not later than THURSDAY AT NOON, to appear in the issue of the Saturday following.

All Advertisements for this Supplement and Exchange Column must be prepaid. Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN & Co.

OFFICES: 42 CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C.

### EXCHANGE COLUMN FORMS

Can be had on application to the Publisher, at the Offices,  
42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

### CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1846, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

1.—LONDON (SOUTH).—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business, with some Prescribing; returns about £350 yearly; comfortable house, garden, &c.; about £300 required.

2.—LONDON, N.—Family Retail and Dispensing Business; returns over £550 yearly; handsome shop and good stock; good house, &c.; valuation terms can be arranged.

3.—LONDON SUBURB, N.W.—Increasing locality; good Family Business; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns about £700 yearly; well-fitted shop and good stock; good house and garden; easy terms to an immediate purchaser.

4.—LONDON, S.W.—Very old-established good-class Business; returns, at present, £600 yearly; capable of being much increased; well-fitted shop and good stock; about £600 required.

5.—LONDON, N.W.—Good suburb; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; established many years; returns over £400 yearly; average *net profits* nearly £200; double-fronted well-fitted shop and good stock; good house, &c.; about £350 required.

6.—KENT.—Good-class Family Retail; very profitable concern; returns £800 yearly; good house, low rental, &c.; price about £300, to include some valuable Proprietary articles.

7.—LIVERPOOL.—Good-class Dispensing Business and General trade; returns nearly £900 yearly; *net profits good*; well-fitted shop, well stocked; good house; price about £550.

8.—WILTS.—Good market town; good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns average £1,040 yearly, with *good profits*; well-fitted shop and good house; price, to include some valuable proprietaries, £650; worth attention.

9.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Good market town; first-class Business; returns at present about £950 yearly, with *good profits*; handsomely-fitted shop and good stock; price about £950.

10.—ESSEX.—Good-class increasing business; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns nearly £400 yearly; good house, large garden, fruit trees, &c.; price £250; open to an offer.

11.—HULL.—Small Mixed Business for immediate disposal; good nucleus for a much larger business; returns at present about £300 yearly; shop fairly fitted and good stock; price £180.

12.—PARTNERSHIP.—Wholesale Drysaltery.—In a large provincial town a vacancy occurs for an energetic Partner, who must be prepared to invest about £1,000, for which an adequate return is offered; particulars will be furnished on receipt of business card or reference.

13.—SOUTH COAST.—Large town; good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; established 16 years; returns at the rate of £600 yearly; pretty neighbourhood; handsome corner shop; good stock; price £500, part can remain.

14.—KENT.—Large flourishing town; Retail and Dispensing Business; no heavy trade; established nearly 100 years; returns £700 yearly; good house; rent very easy; price £525.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country; particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms; where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London agent.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.



# PARSON C. BAKER,

8 Stockbridge Terrace, Victoria Station, S.W.  
CHEMISTS' VALUER & TRANSFER AGENT.

**A NEWLY-FITTED** and well-stocked small Pharmacy, in London, W.; opened 12 months; doing increasing trade, with excellent prospects; owner has accepted engagement abroad, must sell this year; £110; nice house; first reasonable offer will be accepted.

**I**N one of the largest towns of Yorkshire a profitable Retail, Prescribing, and Proprietary Trade; returning £900; rent £40; double fronted shop, well fitted; proprietor, going abroad, will accept valuation to secure early sale.

**I**N a large town in Durham, on exceptionally easy terms, a genuine old-established Family Trade, with wines and spirits; returning £1,650; price £1,000; half can remain at interest.

**I**N Liverpool.—A good Dispensing Business; returns £900; nicely fitted; rent £50; price £600.

Several businesses in the Midland Counties of every class and size. Buyers are invited to apply, giving some guide as to their requirements.

## THOS. TOMLINSON & SON, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' VALUERS,

9 New Cannon St., MANCHESTER,

Have the most experienced Practice in the Profession.

INVENTORIES AND OPEN VALUATIONS FOR  
STOCKTAKING OR OTHERWISE.

### TO LET.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**TO** Chemists and Druggists.—A commanding Shop, with good residence; 14 The Parade, Forest Hill, near station; highly respectable neighbourhood; ready for occupation. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. Kranz, Baker, near to property.

**CHEMISTS.**—Shop to Let, 70 Lansdowne Road, Clapham, S.W.; good neighbourhood; rent very low, £35; comfortable 8-roomed house, with private entrance; price for the whole, lease, fixtures, bottles, &c., £50 cash. Briant & Son, Estate Agents, 200 Kensington Park Road, S.E.

### PARTNERSHIPS.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**PARTNERSHIP.**—To Wholesale Druggists.—Wanted, by energetic young man, or situation with view to partnership; a progressive business with a good connection sought for; London preferred; qualified; aged 24; 3 years' experience. J. G., 1 Mostyn Road, Brixton, S.W.

**A GENTLEMAN** wanted, having some experience in the Wholesale Drug trade, and able to work a well-established patent medicine in connection with the Chemist and Herbalist business, in a good neighbourhood, with small capital. Address, "Herbalist," 53 Hollywood Road, South Kensington, W.

**TO** enterprising Chemists and Proprietors of Drug Stores.—A large old-established House, occupying one of the finest positions in a leading thoroughfare of London, is open to treat with a gentleman or gentlemen with a view to converting the present old and valuable connections into a nucleus for an extensive co-operative chemist's establishment; advertisers being well known and pharmaceutical chemists, this would be a grand opportunity for establishing a large and lucrative concern; all replies treated with the utmost confidence. Apply in first instance to "Drug Stores," care of W. Kerslake, 261 Shirland Road, Paddington, W.

### BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**ADVERTISER** is desirous of purchasing a sound well-established General Mixed Retail Chemist and Druggist's Business or Partnership; returns £1,000 or over, or capable of making up to; must allow every investigation. Give full particulars (in confidence) to "Chemist," 11 Mill-bird Road, Scarcroft Road, York.

**A RETAIL** and Dispensing Business, returning £600 to £800; situation of no consequence if the business is good; cash ready. Address, in strict confidence, E. B., 112 South Street, Greenwich, S.E.

**WANTED**, good-class Dispensing and General Retail, within 50 miles radius of London; must bear the strictest investigation; price not to exceed £1,000; in a leading thoroughfare; strictest confidence guaranteed. F. W. F., Melbourne House, Victoria Road, St. Albans.

### BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**FOR** Immediate Disposal, a small Retail and Prescribing Business situated in a busy thoroughfare and thickly populated neighbourhood; a good opportunity for beginner with small capital. For particulars address, R. W. Borman, Chemist and Druggist, 67 Freeman Street, Grimsby.

**SOUTH** Coast, Deal.—Light Retail and Dispensing; corner shop, plate-glass front; High Street; returns £350, in 1 price, under management; bargain to immediate purchaser; easy terms. Apply, T. Cassly, 175 High Street, Deal, or 46 Camden Road, London, N.W., where a photograph of the shop may be seen.

**£200.**—A Surgeon's Retail, situated in a main thoroughfare in a growing neighbourhood, S.W.; the business is in good working order, and the purchaser can take immediate possession; a chemist would do well; the shop is handsomely fitted with mahogany fittings. Address, M. A., 15 Edith Road, West Kensington.

**LONDON.**—For immediate sale, a ready-money Business; ill-health reason of disposal; corner shop, well fitted and stocked; good position, main thoroughfare, rapidly increasing neighbourhood; full prices; net profits after rent is paid 40%; price £350. Address, E. R., c/o Wright, Layman & Umay, 50 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

**£400.**—In an important town, within easy access to the Isle of Wight, Retail and Prescribing Business, returning £700; net profit £250, after paying all expenses; rent £35; 9-roomed house; corner premises; price £400, part can remain; week's trial allowed. Inquire of S. W. R., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**SUSSEX.**—Surrounded by charming locality.—A genuine Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, returning £900; full prices, except patents; low rental; convenient house; best position in the town; amount required £550; every investigation courted; cause of sale ill-health. H. E. A., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**A BARGAIN.**—Profitable Retail and Prescribing, with valuable proprietary article attached, also excellent pills; trade established about 50 years, situated in best thoroughfare in Hull; rent £25 clear; six-roomed house; good opportunity for dentist; cash price to immediate purchaser £180. For further particulars address, J. Ibbotson, 4 Bigby Square, Woodhouse, Leeds.

**IMMEDIATE.**—Advertiser wishes to treat with good Business Man (single), having small capital, to take over Management of old-established Chemist's Business, with succession; if bought outright, a bargain seldom offered; exceptional chance for beginner; good-class country town; full prices; ample scope for extension. "Statim," 42 Castle Street, Shrewsbury.

**FOR** Transfer, in a large and very popular seaside town, in best business stand, an old-established Light Retail and Dispensing Business; in the hands of an energetic man this business is capable of great things; several Specialities, very widely known, are connected with it, which the vendor is open to arrange for. Apply to "Original," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—Superior Dispensing, Prescribing, Light Retail, returning £400; owner, having purchased much larger business, will sell for £200 cash, or stock may be reduced £50 or more to suit purchaser; very good house and premises; rent £35; shop is beautifully fitted, and trade capable of great increase. Address on the premises, Smith, 6 High Street, Harborne, Birmingham.

**FOR DISPOSAL**, old-established Business in small market town in Yorkshire; returns £500, which might be much increased by one with good knowledge of agricultural business; convenient house; large warehouse, suitable for manufacturing sheep dip, and garden 100 yards long at back of premises; valuation expected to realise about £200. Apply, A. Humphreys, c/o William Bleasdale & Co., York.

**FOR** disposal, an old-established Mixed Business, in a prosperous town, with over 30,000 inhabitants, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; the present proprietor wishes to sell at once, as a favourable opportunity occurs for him to go into the Wholesale trade; the stock and fixtures by valuation are estimated at about £250 or £300, but the stock can be reduced if desired by purchaser; present average of turnover is £600, and the vendor considers it a rare opportunity for a young man with energy; good house, yard, and warehouse. Apply to S. Scruton, care of Rimes & Co., York.



## SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**JUNIOR**, with Minor qualification; good address; no Sunday duty. Letter only, J. S., 135 Queen's Road, Brighton.

**GOOD** Junior wanted immediately for front counter; age about 24. Shirliff & Co., 63 Golphawk Road, London, W.

**ASSISTANT** wanted (indoor). State age, height, references, salary required, and enclose photo to Gilbert & Hall, Burnmouth.

**JUNIOR** wanted at once; state age, height, and salary, also reference; Improver will be treated with. Apply, J. Johns & Son, Chemists, Southampton.

**ASSISTANT**—Smart, active Assistant wanted, for quick counter trade. State age, reference, salary (outdoors), &c., to Mr. W. Inman, 8 Shandwick Place, Edinburgh.

**SURGICAL** Instrument Department.—Wanted, a competent man. Address, stating full particulars, age, experience, salary required, &c., Ayrton & Saunders, 149 Duke Street, Liverpool.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant wanted at Christmas for business in Cornwall; light retail and dispensing. Apply by letter with usual particulars, and photo, to "Rhel," 30 Jeffreys Road, Clapham, London, S.W.

**COMMERCIAL** Traveller wanted; large connection with Chemists, to introduce and push a good and saleable proprietary article; 20 per cent. commission allowed. Apply, F. W. P., 315 Edzware Road, W.

**WANTED**, early in January, a Junior Assistant (indoor) for a Branch; one seeking a permanent position; no Sunday duty; state age, salary, references, &c. Thomas Kenny, Chemist, 235 Beverley Road, Hull.

**GEORGE SHRUBSOLE**, City Pharmacy, Town Hall Square, Chester, will require after Christmas an Assistant well up in Dispensing and good-class trade; Minor qualification preferred. Apply, stating age, salary, &c., as above.

**MITRE TEA**.—Messrs. Kearley & Tonge, Wholesale Tea Merchants, sole proprietors of the Mitre Tea, are prepared to negotiate in confidence with gentlemen having a business connection amongst good chemists. Apply by letter only, Kearley & Tonge, Tea Merchants, Mitre Square, Aldgate, E.C.

**DENTISTRY**.—Messrs. Stewart, Surgeon Dentists and makers of every description of Artificial Teeth for the trade, have vacancies for one or two youths as pupils for six or twelve months, or full period. "Odontorium," 305 Mile End Road, London.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

**EMPLOYMENT** for whole or spare time. H. H., 14 St. John Street, Islington, N.

**AS** Assistant; 7 years' experience; aged 23. J. Street, Woodhouse, near Sheffield.

**JUNIOR** or Improver (21); 3½ years' experience. 17 Clifford Street, Hulme, Manchester.

**JUNIOR**; well up; terms moderate. "Rhel," 83 St. George's Road, Southwark, London.

**LOCUM-TENENS**; registered; 5s. a day. "Chemist," 57 Larkhall Lane, Clapham, S.W.

**JUNIOR**; January; aged 22; Wesleyan; abstainer. Broadley, P. O. Corner, Malton, Yorks.

**OUTDOORS**; after Christmas; qualified; 23; London or South. X., 103 Marylebone Road, N.W.

**TOWN**, Country, or Temporary; terms moderate; aged 32. "Chemist," 182 Camberwell New Road, S.E.

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